

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1957



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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

July, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the Northamptonshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Sixty-first Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

The vital statistics continue to show the favourable trends of recent years. The birth rate was 17.03 per 1,000, the highest rate since 1948. Of the total births in the County, 4,748, about one-sixth, 827 occurred in Corby, where the local rate was 29 per 1,000. The general death rate for the County at 10.97 per 1,000 was the lowest on record. The infant mortality rate, 22.53 per 1,000 live births, was slightly raised compared with last year's figure of 19.68.

In the field of personal health services, the work of the Department continued on the same lines as previously and the services were extended as necessary to meet requirements. The County Council agreed that the local staff in Corby should be strengthened by the addition of two midwives and two health visitors. An occupational therapist to instruct and assist tuberculous patients and mentally defective children in their own homes took up duty in October and is providing a service that is greatly appreciated, especially by the parents of defective children who cannot attend training centres. Relaxation classes for expectant mothers were started in 1956 and are largely attended. The home help service was the subject of a special report submitted to the Health Committee who recommended the County Council to appoint a home help organiser for the urban districts in the industrial belt so that district nurses could be relieved of the work of finding, engaging and supervising home helps in their districts. In the remainder of the County, the nurses will continue to carry out the duties hitherto undertaken.

Asian Influenza visited the County in the Autumn, and from a chart prepared from the number of sickness claims, it would seem that the peak of the epidemic was in the week ending 15th October, 1957. The number of claims was easily the highest since records were begun in 1953. There was, however, no great increase in mortality: deaths from pneumonia and influenza totalled 159, which is to be compared with the 1955 and 1956 figures of 140 and 153.

I have pleasure in recording a very satisfactory increase in the number of children vaccinated against smallpox. Seventy per cent. of all infants were vaccinated. The medical practitioners in the County and our own staff are to be thanked for achieving this gratifying result. Eight years ago, the corresponding figure was only 11% and, by 1956 it had risen to 41%. Undoubtedly in these days of ever increasing speed of air travel from countries in the East where smallpox is endemic, vaccination is a wise precaution. Tuberculosis deaths numbered only 17, easily the lowest on record. The reduction in tuberculosis mortality is due to a number of factors—prosperous conditions, better housing, early diagnosis and, most important of all, the success of modern treatment. The number of cases notified, however, showed an increase to 170 from the 1956 return of 150. The voluntary care committees throughout the County continued their good offices and there is still plenty of work for them to undertake, although some committees have rightly decided to extend their interest and support to patients suffering from non-tuberculous chest disease. Cancer of the lung accounted for 111 deaths, of which only 14 occurred in women. The County Council, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, sent a resolution to the County Councils Association asking for support of their views that the Ministry of Health should undertake a vigorous publicity campaign on the lines that were so successful in the case of diphtheria immunisation. The County Councils Association endorsed the views of the County Council. The tobacco industry spent over £2.3 million in advertising in 1956, and an equally strenuous campaign to keep the facts about cancer and smoking, as issued by the Ministry of Health, constantly in front of the public is needed.

The danger of tuberculous infection from milk was finally eliminated when part of the County became a scheduled area on 1st April and the remainder on 24th November. As a result, no milk can now be sold which is not tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised. A further step to increase the safety of milk was taken on 1st April when, in the South-West of the County, an eradication plan was introduced, and within two years all herds in the County will be free of tuberculosis. The end of a long campaign to produce tuberculous-free milk has now been reached.

I have to thank the Medical Officers of Health and the Public Health Inspectors in the rural districts for kindly supplying the detailed information about water supplies and sewage disposal throughout all the parishes in the County. This survey, which is made every five years, affords a valuable record of the splendid progress made in the provision of these essential public health services. About 8,305 houses are, however, still without a water closet, but one hopes that the days of the pail closet and the privy midden are numbered. The Rural District Councils who are to be commended on their housing progress, having constructed 6,891 houses since the war, have now also been able to make a start on their programmes for slum clearance.

I have pleasure in thanking the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest, and the members of my staff for their loyal and enthusiastic services.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES MILLIKEN SMITH,

County Medical Officer of Health.

The Ministry of Health asked that a programme of visits in the County should be arranged for Dr. Hugh M. L. Murray, Director of Public Health, State Health Department, Tasmania, who had been awarded a W.H.O. Fellowship in the field of public health administration. Dr. Murray spent the first week in July in the Department, making various visits of inspection. We were very glad to have an opportunity of affording facilities to Dr. Murray, particularly as he had been an Assistant Medical Officer in Northamptonshire from 1931-1933.

SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of the Administrative County	578,947 acres
Population (Census 1951)	255,258
„ 1957, Mid-year estimate	278,800
Structurally separate dwellings occupied (Census 1951)	76,246
Private households (Census 1951)	78,067
Rateable Value (April 1st, 1957)	£2,781,826
Actual product of a penny rate (1956-57)	£11,602

				<i>Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>	
				<i>Northampton- shire</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		
Live births (Legitimate)	4,555	2,380	2,175		
„ „ (Illegitimate)	193	99	94	17.03	16.1
	4,748	2,479	2,269		

				<i>Still Birth-rate per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</i>	
				<i>Northampton- shire</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
Stillbirths (Legitimate)	89	47	42		
„ (Illegitimate)	2	1	1	18.80	22.4
	91	48	43		

				<i>Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population</i>	
				<i>Northampton- shire</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
Deaths (all causes)	3,059	1,577	1,482	10.97	11.5

				<i>Death-rate per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</i>	
				<i>Northampton- shire</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion	1	—	1	0.20	0.47

				<i>Death-rate of infants under one year of age</i>	
				<i>Northampton- shire</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
All infants per 1,000 live births				22.53	23.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				21.95	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births				36.20	

Area. There has been no change in the area of the Administrative County, which remains at 578,947 acres.

Population. The Registrar-General estimated the resident mid-year population for 1957 to have been 278,800 as compared with 274,200 in 1956. The estimated populations for the Urban and Rural areas were 150,000 and 128,800 persons respectively. The natural increase in population, i.e., the increase of births over deaths, totalled 1,689 persons. The estimated increase in population was 4,600.

Deaths. The total number of deaths assigned to the County by the Registrar-General after adjusting for outward and inward transferable deaths, was 3,059 as compared with 3,083 in 1956. The crude death-rate, based on the mid-year estimated population, was 10.97 as compared with 11.24 in 1956. The nine chief causes of death accounted for 84.8 of the total deaths and are led by heart disease (35.4), cancer (18.9), vascular lesions of nervous system (14.1), other circulatory diseases (5.1), pneumonia (3.6), bronchitis (3.1), all other accidents (2.2), influenza (1.6), motor vehicle accidents (0.8).

Lists of the causes of deaths, classified under the thirty-six headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948, as used for England and Wales, are given in Tables I and II, pages 59 to 62, whilst the history of the rate, together with other vital statistics for 1897-1957, are shown in Table No. VI, page 67. Comparability Factors for each Urban and Rural District (Tables Nos. I(a) and I(b), pages 59 to 60) have been provided by the Registrar-General for adjusting the local birth and death rates. These comparability factors make allowance for age and sex distribution of the population in different areas. The factors may be stated to represent the population handicaps to be applied to the several areas; and when multiplied by the crude birth or death rates experienced in the area, modify the latter so as to make them comparable with other rates which have been similarly adjusted. For the last two years the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area.

Births. The number of live births assigned to the County was 4,748 (comprising 2,479 males and 2,269 females) as compared with 4,571 in 1956, thus giving a birth-rate of 17.03 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 16.1 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths registered was 91 as compared with 85 in the previous year. This is equivalent to a rate of 0.32 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.36 for England and Wales. The rate per 1,000 of total births was 18.80 as compared with 18.25 for 1956, and with 22.4 for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality. The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 107 (61 males and 46 females) as compared with 90 in 1956. Of these 107 there were 7 illegitimate deaths. The rate per 1,000 related live births was 22.53, which is below the rate of 23.0 for England and Wales. The number of deaths and the rates for 1897-1957 are shown in Table VI, page 67.

Neonatal Mortality. This sub-division of the infant mortality includes all infants who died within twenty-eight days of independent existence. Included in the total number of infants who died were 75 who were classified as neonatal deaths. Details of the certified causes of those deaths are given in Table II(a), page 63. The rate per 1,000 live births was 15.79 as compared with 14.43 for 1956.

Maternal Mortality. One woman died from causes associated with childbirth as compared with one for the previous year. The maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live and stillbirths during the last decade were as follows:

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Administrative County ... (Number of Deaths)	0.90 (4)	0.24 (1)	0.49 (2)	0.98 (4)	0.24 (1)	0.69 (3)	0.45 (2)	0.69 (3)	0.21 (1)	0.20 (1)
England and Wales	1.02	0.98	0.86	0.79	0.72	0.76	0.69	0.64	0.56	0.47

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(SECTION 22)

A. Care of Mothers.

(i) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

The number of births notified in the area under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by transferred notifications was :

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Domiciliary	1,685	21	1,706
Institutional	3,013	64	3,077
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,698	85	4,783
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the 1,706 domiciliary births, 1,618 were notified by midwives and 88 by doctors or parents.

Details of all notifications are transmitted promptly to the Health Visitors in order that they can begin visiting after the fourteenth day.

(ii) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The following is an analysis of premature live infants and stillbirths (i.e., 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation).

1. *Number of Premature Live Births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications).*

(a) In hospital	196
(b) At home	65
(c) In private nursing homes	—
Total	261

2. *Number of Premature Stillbirths notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications).*

(a) In hospital	27
(b) At home	5
(c) In private nursing homes	—
Total	32

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS																	PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
Weight at Birth	* Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total of birth	Died with- in 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died with- in 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died with- in 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died with- in 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died with- in 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
(a) 3 lb. 4 ozs. or less ... (1,500 gms. or less) ...	24	6	13	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lb. 6 ozs. ... (1,500-2,000 gms.) ...	45	3	38	2	—	2	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lb. 15 ozs. ... (2,000-2,250 gms.) ...	44	1	42	13	—	12	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lb. 8 ozs. ... (2,250-2,500 gms.) ...	83	2	79	39	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Totals ...	196	12	172	54	—	53	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	5	—

* The group under this heading includes cases born in one hospital and transferred to another.

The following information has been abstracted from previous reports regarding premature infants nursed entirely at home in the County :

INFANTS NURSED ENTIRELY AT HOME

Weight (lb.)	1948			Weight (lb. oz.)	1953		
	Total	Survived	% Survival		Total	Survived	% Survival
Under 5½ lbs.	79	58	73.4	Less than 3¼	4	—	—
Weight (lb.)	1949			3¼—4.6	9	7	77.7
	Total	Survived	% Survival	4.7—4.15	5	4	80.0
				5—5½	18	18	100.0
				Total	36	29	80.5
Less than 3	8	—	—	Weight (lb. oz.)	1954		
3—4	9	3	33.3		Total	Survived	% Survival
4—5½	50	47	94.0				
Total	67	50	77.4				
Weight (lb.)	1950			Less than 3¼	2	—	—
	Total	Survived	% Survival	3¼—4.6	3	1	33.3
				4.7—4.15	10	10	100.0
				5—5½	33	31	93.9
Less than 3	4	—	—	Total	48	42	87.5
3—4	4	2	50.0	Weight (lb. oz.)	1955		
4—5½	52	48	92.3		Total	Survived	% Survival
Total	60	50	83.3				
Weight (lb. oz.)	1951							Less than 3¼	1	—	—
	Total	Survived	% Survival	3¼—4.6	2	2	100.0
				4.7—4.15	11	11	100.0
				5—5½	46	45	97.8
Less than 2.3	1	—	—	Total	60	58	96.7
2.3—3¼	3	2	66.6	Weight (lb. oz.)	1956		
3¼—4.6	7	5	71.4		Total	Survived	% Survival
4.7—4.15	10	9	90.0				
5—5½	36	35	97.2				
Total	57	51	87.7	Less than 3¼	3	1	33.3
Weight (lb. oz.)	1952			3¼—4.6	5	5	100.0
	Total	Survived	% Survival	4.7—4.15	6	5	83.3
				5—5½	39	36	92.3
				Total	53	47	88.7
Less than 2.3	1	—	—	Weight (lb. oz.)	1957		
2.3—3¼	1	1	100.0		Total	Survived	% Survival
3¼—4.6	7	6	85.7				
4.7—4.15	7	6	85.7				
5—5½	43	39	90.6	Less than 3¼	—	—	—
Weight (lb. oz.)	Total	Survived	% Survival	3¼—4.6	2	2	100.0
				4.7—4.15	13	12	92.3
				5—5½	39	39	100.0
	Total	59	52	88.1	Total	54	53	98.2

It will be seen that the total survival rate in the County has been over 80% for the last eight years and in 1957 was 98%. This is considered to be a good record and reflects the special interest which the Midwives have taken in the care of premature babies at home.

Transport to Barratt Maternity Home.

In March, arrangements were made with Mr. R. Watson, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, whereby on receipt of a telephone message from the District Nurse an ambulance will call at the Barratt Maternity Home to collect the appropriate equipment and then proceed with a nurse to the home of any premature baby needing admission to the special unit.

Eleven babies were admitted in this manner.

(iii) OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified. There was no impairment of vision in either case.

Twenty-five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified ; 8 were domiciliary confinements and 17 institutional. All cases recovered.

(iv) DEATHS ASCRIBED TO PREGNANCY OR CHILD BIRTH.

The Registrar-General reported one maternal death.

The cause of death was self abortion. The patient died at home.

The death rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 0.20.

The rate for England and Wales was 0.47 per thousand live and stillbirths.

(v) ANTENATAL CLINICS.

There are nine clinics ; sessions are held thrice weekly at Kettering, twice weekly at Northampton, weekly at Corby and Wellingborough, twice monthly at Rushden and Daventry, and monthly at Desborough, Thrapston and Towcester.

ANTENATAL CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Attendances				Average attendances	
		Primary	Subsequent	Post-natal	Total	Per case	Per session
Corby	51	194	922	55	1171	6.0	22.9
Daventry	24	80	291	30	401	5.0	16.7
Desborough	18	26	105	31	140	5.4	7.7
Kettering	140	308	1878	58	2244	7.3	16.0
Northampton	98	474	1917	103	2494	5.3	25.4
Rushden	50	95	457	47	599	6.3	11.9
Thrapston	12	61	172	14	247	4.0	20.6
Towcester	12	74	123	11	208	2.8	17.3
Wellingborough	51	61	420	2	483	7.9	9.5
Total	456	1373	6285	329	7987	5.8	17.5

The attendances showed a decrease compared with previous year when the number was 8,185.

The midwives continued to give talks on various subjects at the antenatal clinics.

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS AS BETWEEN MIDWIFERY, MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL BOOKED CASES.

A. Attendances.

(i) No. of new cases, i.e. women who had not previously attended a clinic during current pregnancy	1,373
(ii) No. of patients who attended for antenatal supervision during the year :	
(a) Domiciliary midwifery cases	58
(b) Domiciliary maternity cases	268
(c) Hospital cases	1,485
	<hr/>
	1,811

B. Details of Maternity Cases.

(i) Due to be delivered at home :

(a) Cases where the doctor undertook to attend the delivery	171
(b) Cases where the doctor stated he wished to be called only if required	97
	<hr/>
	268
	<hr/>

(ii) Due to be delivered in hospital :

(a) Maternity cases who attended once only for booking	21
(b) Maternity cases who continued to attend for antenatal supervision	1,464
	<hr/>
	1,485
	<hr/>

(vi) POSTNATAL ATTENDANCES.

A total of 362 postnatal attendances was made at the antenatal clinics.

(vii) BLOOD TESTS.

Specimens were examined by the National Blood Transfusion Service at Oxford and the Pathological Department of Kettering and District General Hospital for determination of the Rh. Factor and haemoglobin estimation.

(viii) RELAXATION CLASSES.

Classes were held at Corby, Daventry, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Northampton, Rushden, Towcester and Wellingborough, and during the year expectant mothers made 2,255 attendances at 346 sessions.

(ix) MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.

At the request of the Management Committees the booking of cases on social grounds continued to be carried out by the Department. It is essential that the Local Health Authority should be able to select the cases to be admitted on account of social conditions as their officers are best acquainted with the domestic circumstances of each case. The arrangements between the Health Authority and the Management Committees have worked smoothly.

The numbers of cases booked each month were :

Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee—	
Barratt Maternity Home.....	32
Kettering and District Hospital Management Committee—	
St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering	35
Park Hospital, Wellingborough :	
Patients attended by own doctor	40
Others (i.e., cases from outside " area of access ")	14
	<hr/>
	54

Three hundred and fifty-five cases were referred to the consultants for admission on social grounds to the Barratt Maternity Home and continued under supervision at the County Antenatal Clinics.

The following table shows the extent to which women were confined in Nursing Homes, Maternity Wards and in their own homes.

<i>Where confined</i>	<i>Number of Births</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Nursing Homes*	37	0.8
Maternity Wards*	3040	63.5
At home	1706	35.7

* Including Nursing Homes and Maternity Wards outside the County Area.

(x) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The homes on the register at the time of reporting were :

1. " Woodfield " Nursing Home, 36 Wellingborough Road, Finedon (*Maternity and Medical*).
2. " Townsend Farmhouse " Nursing Home, Upper Benefield (*Convalescent or elderly*).
3. " Quarries " Nursing Home, Silverstone (*Tuberculous ambulant or elderly chronic sick*).

The total number of beds provided is 21.

(xi) MOTHERS' CLUBS.

With the help and advice of the Health Visitors, Mothers' Clubs were formed at Corby (2) and Kettering. The Health Committee allowed the free use of the clinic premises for monthly meetings and both clubs were doing well at the end of the year.

(xii) CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The County Council guaranteed payment for each approved case admitted to St. Saviour's Diocesan Maternity Home, Northampton, and similar homes. The girls were asked to pay 40/- per week whilst receiving maternity allowance and 37/6 per week when in receipt of National Assistance, the balance being paid by the Health Committee. Any payment from the putative father was deducted from the final account.

Thirty-eight unmarried mothers were admitted under the above arrangements.

A close liaison between the Peterborough Diocesan Council of Moral Welfare and the Health Department has been maintained. The Council was given a grant of £500 for work undertaken by them on behalf of the County Council.

(xiii) BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS.

Forty County cases attended the Northampton Women's Welfare Association Clinic and 139 cases attended the Kettering Clinic administered by the County Council. At the latter, there were 24 sessions with a total of 482 attendances.

B. Care of Children.

(xiv) CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

There were 52 Child Welfare Centres in the County. The table on page 14 shows details of the activities carried out at each Centre.

The number of children under one year who attended for the first time was 2,806, representing 59.1 per cent of the total registered live births.

The total number of attendances at all Child Welfare Centres by children under one year of age was 25,785, and by children between the ages of one and five years 18,226, showing an increase of 3,103 in the total attendances compared with the previous year.

The number of child welfare sessions per 1,000 population under five years of age was 44.5.

In order that the child welfare centres may serve the widest possible areas, facilities were provided, free of charge, for mothers and children under five years of age, to be conveyed by special buses to a number of centres. Details of the itineraries are :

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Itinerary</i>	<i>No. of Journeys</i>	<i>No. of Mothers</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>	<i>Average No. of Passengers (i.e., Mothers and Children)</i>
Boughton ...	Whitehills and Pitsford ...	11	199	229	32
Bozeat ...	Grendon (Car) ...	11	50	63	10
Brackley ...	Kings Sutton ...	11	181	225	37
Brixworth ...	Scaldwell, Draughton, Maidwell, Lamport, Hanging Houghton	11	77	113	26
Corby ...	Brampton Ash, Dingley, Sutton Bassett, Weston-by-Welland, Ashley, Stoke Albany, Wilbarston, East Carlton, Middleton, Cottingham, Rockingham	11	207	220	39
Daventry ...	Braunston ...	11	120	175	27
Deanshanger	Cosgrove (Car) ...	11	46	64	10
Earls Barton	Little and Great Billing, Ecton, Mears Ashby, Sywell, Overstone ...	9	152	186	37
Gretton ...	Harringworth (Car) ...	2	3	5	4
Hackleton ...	Cogenhoe, Great and Little Houghton, Hardingstone, Wootton, Quinton ...	11	130	168	27
Kislingbury	Harpole, Upper and Lower Heyford, Bugbrooke ...	10	142	201	34
Potterspury	Alderton (Car) ...	11	23	46	6
Roads ...	Blisworth, Shutlanger, Stoke Bruerne, Ashton, Hartwell ...	10	176	203	38
Silverstone ...	Paulerspury, Whittlebury, Pury End ...	11	145	195	31
Spratton ...	Church and Chapel Brampton, Teeton, Hollowell, Creaton ...	11	165	232	36
Towcester ...	Greens Norton, Blakesley, Maidford, Litchborough, Grims-cote, Tiffield, Caldecote, Pat-tishall, Eastcote ...	11	109	106	20
Welford and Cold Ashby (Two coaches)	East Farndon, Oxendon, Kelmash, Hazelbeach, Naseby, Thornby, Cold Ashby, Marston Trussell, Clipston, Sibbertoft, Sulby ...	11	371	391	60
West Haddon	Barby, Kilsby, Lilbourne, Yelvertoft, Crick, Clay Coton ...	11	275	391	60
Woodford Halse	Boddington, Chipping Warden, Culworth, Eydon, Aston-le-Walls, Farndon, Byfield, Appletree, Edgcote ...	11	90	127	20
Yardley Hastings	Cogenhoe, Brafield, Denton, Castle Ashby ...	11	279	311	54
TOTAL ...		207	2,940	3,651	—

In the contracts with the bus proprietors, it is stated that the return journey will commence at 4 p.m. This is done so that mothers using the bus services can take their normal turn and the local mothers do not find themselves passed over and having to wait until after the bus passengers have been dealt with.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

NAME OF CENTRE.	AVERAGE NO.	AVERAGE NO. OF		NO. OF SESSIONS.
	OF CHILDREN	CONSULTATIONS		
	ATTENDING PER SESSION.	PER DOCTOR'S ATTENDANCE.	ATTENDANCES BY DOCTOR.	
*Barton Seagrave	14	14	2	4
Boothville	59	26	11	11
Boughton	34	12	11	11
Bozeat	32	15	11	11
Brackley	47	24	11	11
Brixworth	46	18	11	11
Broughton	27	24	11	11
Burton Latimer	50	21	11	22
Cold Ashby and Welford.....	45	17	11	11
Collyweston	26	18	11	11
Corby (Health Clinic)	55	20	50	50
Corby (Diagnostic Centre)	67	21	48	48
†Corby (Elizabeth St.)	63	20	4	4
Daventry	39	23	22	22
Deanshanger	37	17	11	11
Desborough	57	29	11	20
Duston	60	26	22	22
Earls Barton	30	23	10	21
Finedon	29	22	11	11
Geddington	44	17	11	11
Gretton	16	15	11	11
Hackleton	29	21	11	11
Higham Ferrers	53	23	21	21
Irchester	52	19	11	22
Irthlingborough (St. Peter's Hall) ...	37	19	11	11
Irthlingborough (Welford Hall) ...	30	17	11	11
Kettering (School Lane)	39	13	151	153
Kings Cliffe	26	23	11	11
Kislingbury	36	17	11	11
Long Buckby	21	15	11	11
Middleton Cheney	52	22	11	11
Moulton	53	24	11	11
Oundle	29	24	11	11
Potterspury	25	15	11	11
Raunds	33	26	11	11
Roadle	51	29	10	10
Rothwell	50	25	11	22
Rushden.....	82	24	47	47
Silverstone	38	16	11	11
Spratton.....	36	18	12	12
Thrapston	21	20	11	11
Towcester	29	24	11	11
Weedon	34	19	11	11
Weldon	25	23	11	11
Wellingborough (Oxford Street) ...	54	23	64	65
Wellingborough (St. Andrew's)	23	11	21	21
West Haddon	48	16	11	11
Weston Favell	90	28	22	22
Wollaston	24	16	11	21
Woodford	26	22	12	12
Woodford Halse	29	18	11	11
Yardley Hastings	59	26	11	11

* Opened 5th November.

† Opened 4th November.

(xv) ORTHOPAEDICS.

The clinics organised by Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital continued their valuable work and the Medical Officers in charge of the Child Welfare Centres recommended that 31 children under 5 years of age should be seen by the Orthopaedic Consultants. After communicating with the Family Physicians, the children were referred to the appropriate clinic.

(xvi) DENTAL CARE.

Mr. D. Halley Goose, the Chief Dental Officer, has contributed the following report :

There has been a slight increase in staffing in 1957 as a result of the appointment early in the year of three more part-time dental surgeons. In addition another of our medical officers, Dr. M. C. Goodchild, has been assisting as anaesthetist in the Corby area, thus releasing a dental officer for further conservative work.

In May, Miss E. M. Knowles, Senior Dental Officer to the Ministry of Health, visited the County and in her report commended the Council on the more recent clinics and recommended that a little more time should be spent in giving treatment to the expectant mothers in the County (as opposed to the treatment of school children).

As a result these patients have been further encouraged to attend for dental treatment by our Medical Officers, and in fact a slight increase from 71 (in 1956) to 99 (in 1957) was effected. It appears, however, in Northamptonshire that this class of patient is fairly adequately looked after by the dentists practising in the National Health Service and I doubt whether we will ever get a large demand for dental treatment from them.

At present there is much interest in the dental profession in the question of dental health education. It is hoped that by increasing the general public's awareness of the importance of the care of their teeth, quite an amount of dental disease might be prevented. I was fortunate enough to have the opportunity of seeing how this work is carried out in some European countries and hope next year to develop this work in the County.

TABLE 1.

1957

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	99	99	100	49
Children under five	500	437	397	445

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	<i>Ex- trac- tions</i>	<i>General Anaesthetics</i>	<i>Fill- ings</i>	<i>Scaling or scaling and gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treatment</i>	<i>Radio- graphs</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>	
							<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	418	65	125	37	4	22	14	28
Children under five	533	200	81	—	283	—	—	—

(xvii) DEFECTIVE VISION.

Children under five years of age were referred for examination by the Ophthalmic Consultants of the Hospital Board.

(xviii) ASCERTAINMENT OF DEAFNESS IN YOUNG CHILDREN.

Hearing tests have now become a regular feature of the supervision of the growing infant. Two years ago Mrs. Ewing paid several visits to the County to train our Health Visitors in the methods of carrying out these tests, which require patience on the part of the examiner, co-operation from the parent, and quiet home surroundings. The majority of Health Visitors carry out hearing screening tests as a routine on all children in their areas after the age of nine months ; others find that, due to shortage of time, such tests have to be limited to infants who are backward in development, slow in talking, or where there is reason to suspect deafness. Fortunately it is seldom that a severe hearing defect is discovered at this age, although in one case that was ascertained it was possible to arrange at once for the child to attend the special clinic for deaf children at Leicester and later to attend a special school for deaf children. Special educational treatment for deaf children is desirable at an early age, so that it is very important that hearing defects should be detected as soon as possible. The Health Visitors consider the work worthwhile, and there is no doubt that the time spent on testing normal children is justified; admittedly children with defective hearing are found very infrequently, but it is important that such cases shall be ascertained at as early a date as possible so that they can be assisted to overcome their disability.

(xix) CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2866).

Of the 195 illegitimate births in the County, 129 cases were brought to the notice of the Moral and Social Welfare Workers.

The following table shows details of the cases.

1. Total number of cases brought to the knowledge of the Moral and Social Welfare Workers	129
2. <i>Source of Reference :</i>	
1. Medical Practitioners	25
2. Health Visitors	6
3. District Midwives and Nurses (including cases referred by C.M.O.H.)	4
4. Private individuals, etc.	74
3. <i>Classification :</i>	
1st illegitimate	94
2nd illegitimate.....	15
3rd illegitimate +	2
“ Illegitimate ” of married women	18
4. <i>Ages of Mothers :</i>	
15 years	5
16-21 years	72
21-25 years	23
25-30 years	17
30+ years	12

5. *Confinement Arrangements :*

1. Park Maternity Home, Wellingborough.....	6
2. St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering	18
3. Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton	16
4. St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton	2
5. Moral Welfare Homes	36
6. Other Homes or Hostels	7
7. At Home	15
8. Incomplete	25
9. Miscarriage	1
10. Removed from area before birth of child	3

6. *Final arrangements made for Babies' Welfare at age of 6 months so far as can be ascertained, including incomplete cases brought forward from last year (1st July, 1956—30th June, 1957)—*

Parents married or co-habiting	3
Remaining with mother	35
Remaining with mother and grandmother	24
Adopted	31
Admitted to Part III. accommodation	—
Mother and child left area	10
Admitted to Homes (voluntary or Local Authority)	6
Boarded-out	3
Arrangements incomplete	7

7. *Financial Arrangements :*

Assisted by Local Health Authority	38
Grants from Voluntary Organisations	7
Affiliation Orders	15
Voluntary payments.....	1

8. Babies died within one year of birth

6

There has been a steady increase during recent years in the number of unmarried mothers admitted to maternity hospitals in the same way as married mothers.

STATISTICS OF ILLEGITIMACY, 1930-1957

Year	Number of live births			Percentage of illegitimate births	No. of unmarried mothers assisted by grants	Infant Mortality Rate	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total			Legitimate	Illegitimate
1930	2864	127	2991	4.2	8	40.85	70.86
1931	2809	115	2924	3.9	7	43.43	113.04
1932	2642	101	2743	3.7	—	44.28	79.20
1933	2576	89	2665	3.3	4	39.98	101.12
1934	2581	107	2688	3.9	9	56.17	84.11
1935	2777	104	2881	3.6	11	50.41	57.69
1936	2944	103	3047	3.4	13	47.55	58.52
1937	2992	112	3104	3.6	20	41.77	98.21
1938	3065	119	3184	3.7	13	39.15	92.43
1939	3211	125	3336	3.7	14	40.13	47.61
1940	3241	122	3363	3.6	8	46.90	89.43
1941	3356	155	3511	4.4	11	47.93	51.61
1942	3842	220	4062	5.4	20	32.53	66.18
1943	3922	288	4210	6.9	17	39.01	59.02
1944	4293	391	4684	8.3	17	35.87	61.38
1945	3866	474	4340	10.9	9	37.50	52.74
1946	4221	310	4531	6.8	14	37.19	32.26
1947	4636	269	4905	5.5	24	34.08	52.04
1948	4110	216	4326	4.9	22	29.68	69.44
1949	3874	182	4056	4.6	27	32.52	60.44
1950	3812	183	3995	4.6	26	29.38	32.79
1951	3795	202	3997	5.0	26	25.30	24.75
1952	3831	175	4006	4.4	33	24.80	28.57
1953	4077	173	4250	4.1	46	23.79	46.24
1954	4080	218	4298	5.1	42	24.02	13.76
1955	3996	187	4183	4.5	41	20.02	37.43
1956	4370	201	4571	4.4	46	19.67	19.90
1957	4555	193	4748	4.1	38	21.95	36.20

(xx) PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES.

The Health Visitors are now devoting more time to selective visiting and intensive work is being undertaken by them for families who have problems as well as with the known problem families in the County. As this work increases it is obvious that less and less time can be given to the routine health visiting which used to take up a large portion of the Health Visitor's time.

The problems being dealt with are :

- (i) Mental Health.
- (ii) Marital Disharmony.
- (iii) Physical Health Difficulties.
- (iv) Problem Families where there is usually to be found low intelligence, irresponsibility, immorality and lethargy.

The following are examples of how Health Visitors are helping to prevent the break-up of families :

1. One day in October, 1957, a Corby Health Visitor received a telephone call. Her advice and help was asked for by a young father whose wife had left him the previous day leaving him unable to go to work because of their daughter of 18 months. He didn't know where his wife had gone to stay.

A home visit was paid that morning and the Health Visitor discussed the immediate care of the child so that the father could get back to work. There appeared to be no suitable relative available ; it was therefore arranged that the Children's Visitor should be asked to help and if she considered it advisable, arrange for a temporary foster home.

The Health Visitor discovered that the wife's mother lived in Thrapston and her sister in London. The father was not on visiting terms with his wife's family but he was anxious for

her to return to him. The Health Visitor went to Thrapston later in the day to see the grandmother, who told her that her daughter was in London with her sister. As a result of this visit the grandmother telephoned the Health Visitor a few days later to say her daughter was now with her, but would not return to Corby.

The Health Visitor made a second visit to Thrapston and was able to persuade the young wife that her husband would welcome her back and that her baby needed her. The position is now fairly stable, both husband and wife go out to work and are paying off their debts. The Health Visitor was able to find a good day minder for the baby. The wife seems happier at work than she was at home all day.

2. The Family Doctor telephoned a Kettering Health Visitor asking for her help in dealing with a social problem.

The mother had died of Cancer a year earlier leaving her husband to bring up their family of three, a boy, who soon enlisted in the Army, and two school girls, the youngest being six years old. The father had tried to manage with occasional help from the maternal grandmother and neighbours. Recently the relationships between the father and his mother-in-law and the neighbours had deteriorated so that he was getting less help and the little girls less care. The Family Doctor had been called in because the youngest girl had Influenza and was being left alone in the house all day except for occasional visits of a neighbour.

The Health Visitor went to see the grandmother, who consented to having the sick child. The Doctor having agreed to the child being moved by car, the Health Visitor was able to persuade the father on his return from work to allow her to take his daughter to the grandmother for the time being.

The Health Visitor then discussed the future with the father. It took a number of evening visits before he became reconciled to the idea that paid help was required to look after his two young daughters and his home. The Health Visitor spent a lot of time trying to find a resident housekeeper, but eventually the father found one for himself. She is an elderly widow and appeared a little strange, but she improved the state of the home beyond belief during the first week. She was also insisting on housekeeping debts being paid off as quickly as possible. She has asked the Health Visitor to call and see her regularly because she feels she needs advice in the management of the children who are undisciplined, and moral support in trying to re-organise the management of the home.

Some families need intensive help only in a period of crisis, while others require continuous guidance as long as there are young children in the home. Some of these will not reach a satisfactory standard even with intensive visiting, though they will often improve to some extent. In such families patience and sympathy are essential, and the Health Visitor has to be prepared for disappointments.

In a long term effort to prepare young people for parenthood, some Health Visitors are teaching hygiene and parentcraft in Secondary Modern Schools, others are carrying out group teaching to youth groups in their communities. Three Mothers' Clubs have been formed by the Health Visitors for groups of mothers in Corby and Kettering. It is hoped the mothers most in need of help will be attracted to join these clubs.

(xxi) NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

At the time of reporting the premises registered under the above Act were :

" Oakroyd " Day Nursery, Finedon Road, Wellingborough (18 places).

" Willow Edge," Barby (9 places).

Dodford School (6 places).

Two persons were registered.

(xxii) DAILY MINDERS.

When the Health Committee decided to recommend the closing of the Day Nurseries, they made an amendment to the proposals under Section 22, whereby mothers could be assisted in paying daily minders. The amendment states, " The Council will arrange for daily boarding-out with foster mothers of children of mothers who are unsupported (for example unmarried, widowed, divorced or separated) and must necessarily go out to work to maintain the home, and cannot make other suitable arrangements for their children's care by day, or who are unable to look after their families by reason of illness or confinement ".

Mothers who qualify for assistance under this scheme are helped in finding a suitable minder, and a grant is made towards the cost if it is considered that they cannot afford the reasonable charges of the daily minder.

No mothers were assisted during 1957.

(xxiii) PROVISION OF CLINIC PREMISES.

Rushden. Negotiations for a site are continuing.

(xxiv) DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of Welfare Foods which was taken over by the County Council in July, 1954, continued satisfactorily throughout the year. The items distributed were :

1. National Dried Milk (full cream and half cream)	95,207
2. Cod Liver Oil	29,054
3. Vitamin A and D Tablets.....	13,171
4. Orange Juice	226,883
	<hr/>
Total	364,315
	<hr/>

In addition to the above, 294 tins of National Dried Milk and 114 bottles of orange juice were issued to hospitals which normally receive supplies direct from S.P.D. Depots, unless only small quantities are required.

During the year, there were two major changes which probably affected the sales. The price of National Dried Milk was increased from 10½d. to 2s. 4d. per 20 oz. tin when exchanged for tokens dated 6th April, 1957, or later ; and, following the report of the Joint Sub-Committee on Welfare Foods, the supply of orange juice for children over two years of age was discontinued from 1st November, 1957. Expectant mothers, however, continue to receive orange juice.

At the end of the year, there were 173 Centres throughout the County distributing Welfare Foods. A full-time centre was maintained at Northampton and part-time centres continued at Corby, Daventry, Kettering, Raunds, Rushden, Towcester and Wellingborough, manned by County Council staff. The remaining 165 were voluntary centres of which 35 were at Child Welfare Centres.

I would like to express my appreciation to the voluntary helpers—many of whom store and distribute the foods from their own homes—for their very valuable assistance in maintaining these centres throughout the County.

Supplies continued to be received from S.P.D. Depots at Northampton, Peterborough, and Kidlington.

Proprietary dried milks, baby cereals, vitamin preparations and so on, sold at the Northampton Centre and at Child Welfare Centres during the financial year ended 31st March, 1957, amounted to a total value of £2,265.

(xxv) CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

The principal causes of death are listed in Table No. II(a) on page 63. Out of 106 deaths, 32 were due to prematurity, 26 to congenital deformities and 22 to respiratory infections.

MIDWIFERY (SECTION 23)

(i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The following table shows the numbers of cases attended by midwives (employed by the former County Nursing Association or by the County Council) from 1939 :

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS

Attended by Midwives (Former County Nursing Assn., or County Council)

Year	As Midwives		As Maternity Nurses		Total
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1939	1149	53	1036	47	2185
1940	1165	53	1040	47	2205
1941	1220	55	998	45	2218
1942	1260	51	1209	49	2469
1943	1094	45	1330	55	2424
1944	1165	44	1505	56	2670
1945	1052	47	1204	53	2256
1946	1074	44	1364	56	2438
1947	1207	43	1620	57	2827
1948	963	42	1349	58	2312
1949	772	39	1216	61	1988
1950	765	41	1097	59	1862
1951	732	44	949	56	1681
1952	820	48	836	52	1656

From 1953, the Ministry of Health asked for the information to be shown in the form below.

Year	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	
1953 ...	15	454	531	769	1769
1954 ...	12	682	445	540	1679
1955 ...	16	555	425	696	1692
1956 ...	42	582	424	621	1669
1957 ...	54	513	408	719	1694

(ii) MIDWIVES.

The non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives (Superintendent Nursing Officer) and her staff made 225 routine visits.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the area at any time during the year was 116 and on December 31st 110 remained in practice. Of the latter, 90 were employed by the Council (including relief midwives), 18 by Hospital Management Committees, and 2 in private nursing homes. Three midwives notified their intention to act as maternity nurses.

Nineteen midwives attended Refresher Courses approved by the Central Midwives Board. The Local Health Authority's midwives spent 1,852 nights on duty.

(iii) MEDICAL AID.

Medical aid was requested in 194 cases and 13 claims for payment of fees were dealt with from medical practitioners whose assistance had been sought, as against 166 notifications and 19 claims in the previous year.

(iv) GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

The number of midwives employed by the Authority who were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia was 77 and 61 machines were provided. Of a total of 1,694 cases, 1,324 received analgesia (81.1%) ; in 369 cases a doctor was present, and in 1,005 cases a doctor was not present at the time of delivery of the child.

One independent midwife who practised temporarily was qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.

(v) PETHIDINE.

Sixty midwives were authorised to administer pethidine. The drug was administered to 551 patients, i.e., in 182 cases when a doctor was present, and 369 cases when a doctor was not present at the time of delivery of the child.

The percentage of patients receiving pethidine was 32.5.

Instructions have been given to the Superintendent Nursing Officer to pay special attention during her supervisory visits to ensure that all supplies of pethidine are accounted for.

(vi) TRILENE.

Two machines were provided and two midwives were authorised to administer trilene on their own initiative. The analgesic was given in 28 cases (including 7 cases when a doctor was present).

(vii) MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Maternity outfits were available free of charge for all women confined at home. The outfits contain the dressings needed at the confinement and during the lying-in period. 2,076 outfits were distributed at a cost of £951.

(viii) CARS FOR DISTRICT NURSE MIDWIVES.

The establishment of cars was increased by two in view of the additional nurses authorised for Corby.

The position at 31st of December was :

Number of cars	
(a) provided by the County Council	67
(b) owned privately	20
TOTAL	87

All the cars owned by the County Council were serviced regularly at local garages.

(ix) HOUSES AND GARAGES.

At the time of reporting, nine houses in various districts and three cottages at Wellingborough are owned by the County Council, and in addition three houses which it is intended to purchase are occupied by nurses. Seventeen houses are rented by the County Council from District Councils and two from other sources.

The second house at Corby with two garages, allocated by the Corby Development Corporation for two nurses, has been completed and is now in use. The Development Corporation has also allocated a flat with a nearby garage which will be occupied shortly.

Corby Urban District Council has allocated a house for a nurse who was appointed recently.

Nineteen garages are owned by the County Council and one which it is intended to purchase is in use. Sixteen garages are rented by the County Council from District Councils.

HEALTH VISITING (SECTION 24)

(i) STAFF.

The staff consisted of an Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer, 25 whole-time Health Visitors, three part-time Health Visitors, and 18 Health Visitor/District Nurse-Midwives. In addition, one student Health Visitor/District Nurse-Midwife was attending a qualifying course.

The County Council, on 27th February, 1957, approved an increase of 2 in the establishment of Health Visitors, making a total of 37, including one Assistant Supt. Nursing Officer.

(ii) CO-OPERATION BETWEEN HEALTH VISITORS AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Co-operation with other branches of the Health Service continued, most of the Health Visitors now being provided with telephones.

(iii) VISITS.

Details of visits carried out are :

1. Antenatal	625
2. Infants	41,991
3. Children 1-2 years	18,087
4. Children 2-5 years	26,793
5. Tuberculosis cases	2,857
6. Mental Defectives	871
7. Infectious Disease cases	132
8. Other visits	3,623
9. " No access " visits	10,215
	<hr/>
	105,194
	<hr/>

The number of families or households visited was 13,138.

In addition, the Health Visitors made 1,262 attendances at child welfare centres and gave 210 lectures to mothers. They also made the following attendances at clinics : chest clinics 482, diphtheria immunisation clinics 50, birth control clinics 45, B.C.G. and Mantoux sessions 156, poliomyelitis vaccination clinics 206, and smallpox vaccination clinics 8. A total of 5,197 first visits was made to children under one year. Health Visitors also gave 90 lectures to other organisations, such as Women's Institutes, Townswomen's Guilds, Church groups and women's clubs.

(iv) MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Health Visitors pay routine visits to mental defectives who are living in satisfactory homes and whose conduct is not markedly anti-social. Other defectives who require special supervision are visited by the Mental Welfare Officers.

(v) CARS FOR HEALTH VISITORS.

The number of cars used by Health Visitors was increased by one during the year, as permission was given for a health visitor at Wellingborough to use a car as a temporary measure while she is covering two districts.

The approved establishment of cars is now as follows :

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer	1
Health Visitors	21
	<hr/> 22

The position at December 31st was :

Number of cars	
(a) provided by County Council	5
b) owned privately	17
	<hr/> 22

The cars owned by the County Council were serviced regularly at local garages.

HOME NURSING (SECTION 25)

(i) STAFF.

At the end of the year, 9 whole-time (including one male) and 10 part-time district nurses, 49 whole-time and 12 part-time district nurse-midwives and 18 whole-time health visitor/district nurse-midwives were employed.

The County Council on 27th February, 1957, approved an increase of 2 in the establishment of district nurse/midwives, making a total of 95, including 5 members of the supervisory staff.

(ii) Details of cases attended and the number of visits paid are given in the following table :

(1)	<i>Medical</i> (2)	<i>Surgical</i> (3)	<i>Infectious Diseases</i> (4)	<i>Tuberculosis</i> (5)	<i>Maternal Complications</i> (6)	<i>Others</i> (7)	<i>Totals</i> (8)	<i>Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year</i> (9)	<i>Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year</i> (10)	<i>Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year</i> (11)
Number of cases attended ...	6,309	1,881	90	118	179	3,154	11,731	4,504	796	1,311
Number of visits paid ...	116,554	30,781	345	3,202	1,422	16,946	169,250	72,287	4,479	57,312

The District Nurse is now being called upon to combine the social welfare of the patient and in this County she is the pivot on which the Home Help Service revolves. The nurses paid 16,254 non-nursing visits in connection with this service.

The same applies to the care of the aged. The nurses endeavour to keep the welfare of the old people in mind and often visit long before they need nursing care. Such casual visits have in the past been looked upon by the nurse as good neighbourly visits and not recorded, although they realize their great preventive value. Many of the nurses serve on the Old People's Welfare Committees, many in fact have been instrumental in their formation. In this way very close co-operation exists and problem cases are soon brought to light. A considerable number of patients and their homes have been completely rehabilitated as a result of the good relationship existing between the District Nurse, General Practitioner, Hospital Almoner, Home Helps, National Assistance Officers, Public Health Inspectors, Welfare Committees and W.V.S.—all working together as a team for the benefit of the aged person. These visits total 9,020.

Much of the home nursing work is concerned with old people suffering from chronic complaints and in these cases the voluntary societies are often able to give considerable help. In addition close liaison is maintained with the National Assistance Board. Not infrequently the nurses are faced with unusual problems and sometimes unusual measures have to be taken to remedy them.

The effectiveness of the Home Nursing Service in relieving the pressure on hospital beds is reflected in the speed of the turnover of hospital patients and the length of the hospital waiting lists.

In this County good co-operation exists between the Geriatrician, General Practitioners, Matrons, Almoners, District Medical Officers and the Home Nurses. When problems arise over the discharge or admission of patients the difficulties are usually settled by discussion between members of this group.

The Home Nurses endeavour to assess the total needs of their patients who are in hospital, and make great efforts to prepare the homes and find suitable home helps where required, so that patients may return home as soon as possible. The effectiveness of their work is demonstrated in the early discharges of hospital cases, the number of patients receiving regular twice daily and daily nursing visits, the high percentage of patients receiving regular injection therapy, and the considerable number of chronic sick, aged and frail ambulant patients who receive regular care and supervision from the Home Nurses supported by the Home Help Service.

Antenatal Care—Ministry Circular.

Following the issue of the Ministry of Health's circular letter enclosing copy of a memorandum on antenatal care embodying advice from the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee in May, 1956, a number of meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. Watson, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., the Senior Consultant Obstetrician. There were also present Mr. G. S. Sturtridge, M.R.C.O.G., Consultant Obstetrician, and representatives of the local medical committee and medical representatives of the local health authorities. Certain decisions were reached after several meetings and the present position is that each of the authorities concerned has considered these decisions, but so far a further meeting has not yet been arranged. My own view is that as the Cranbrook Committee is expected to issue their report fairly soon it would be well to wait for the report before making any alteration in our present arrangements for antenatal care.

Health Education.

The Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers and District Nurses have given lectures and demonstrations at Home Nursing Courses for Civil Defence volunteers, and to senior girls at Secondary Modern Schools.

Staff Meetings.

Staff meetings for Health Visitors and District Nurse/Midwives are held quarterly at the County Hall. The Committee have agreed to pay a fee to the lecturer.

The following meetings were held during 1957 :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Subject</i>
29th March	W. R. Mitchell, Esq., F.R.C.S., Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, Northampton Hospital Management Committee.	Common Orthopaedic Problems of the Young and Old.
31st May	Dr. Ursula James, M.R.C.P., Consultant Paediatrician, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, London.	Infant Feeding.
29th November	D. A. Kernahan, Esq., F.R.C.S., Senior Registrar, Burns Unit, Stoke Mandeville Hospital.	The Modern Treatment of Burns.

The meeting arranged for September was cancelled owing to the illness of the speaker.

AMBULANCE SERVICE (SECTION 27)

Directly Provided Service

Under the amended proposals approved by the Ministry of Health in 1954, the County Council now directly provides the service in the Corby, Kettering, Northampton and Wellingborough areas. In addition the Oundle Division St. John Ambulance Brigade gave notice that they were unable to continue to maintain the service for that area after 31st March, 1957. Accordingly the Council took over on 1st April, the two full-time drivers were transferred to the Council's staff, and the ambulance operated by the Division was purchased by the Council. A light dual-purpose vehicle was allotted to Oundle for the transport of sitting cases ; previously the work had been carried out by the hospital car service.

The new fire and ambulance station at Corby was officially opened by Earl Spencer, Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, on 21st May and the Council took over the service from the Corby Town Ambulance Committee on 1st June.

It has not yet been possible to take over the service in Rushden, due to the lack of suitable premises. A site for the erection of a new station was purchased from the Rushden Urban District Council in 1955.

In addition to the County Ambulance Officer, the whole time staff consists of :

Station	Head Drivers	Radio Telephony Operators	Shift Leaders	Driver Attendants	Number of Vehicles	
					Light Ambulances	Dual-Purpose Ambulances
Northampton (Headquarters) ...	—	2	2	6	3	2
Corby	1	—	—	5	2	2
Kettering	1	—	—	6	2	3
Oundle	—	—	—	2	1	1
Wellingborough	1	—	—	4	2	2
Reserves	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	3	2	2	23	12	10

Agency Service

In the areas not covered by the directly provided stations, the voluntary ambulance committees and the St. John Ambulance Brigade continued to provide a service on an agency basis. The County Branch of the Women's Voluntary Service provided cars to supplement the vehicles owned by the ambulance organisations. Where it was not possible to make use of the Hospital Car Service, local taxis were hired.

Radio Telephony

There are now 29 vehicles equipped with radio telephony, of which 20 are directly operated by the Council and 9 by the voluntary agencies at Brackley, Daventry, Rushden and Towcester.

It will be noted from the following tables that although the number of patients carried increased by 2,284, the total mileage decreased by 63,539. This is undoubtedly due to the closer co-ordination that has been achieved by a central control equipped with radio-telephony.

Long Distance Journeys

All journeys outside a radius of 40 miles from the ambulance station concerned are referred to the County Medical Officer of Health for approval. For long distance journeys, considerable use is made of the facilities offered by British Railways who provide a reserved compartment without payment other than the fares of the persons travelling. Ambulance transport is arranged to and from stations at end of the rail journey.

Details of the work undertaken during 1957 are given below.

Directly Provided Service

		AMBULANCES				LIGHT DUAL PURPOSE AMBULANCES			
		<i>Number of Patients</i>				<i>Number of Patients</i>			
		<i>Accident or Emergency</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Accident or Emergency</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	...	97	1,563	1,660	10,139	38	1,619	1,657	15,531
February	...	131	1,590	1,721	8,728	65	973	1,038	12,584
March	...	143	1,662	1,805	11,063	66	1,070	1,136	12,281
April	...	157	1,556	1,713	12,536	37	1,191	1,228	13,272
May	...	163	1,332	1,495	10,335	33	1,537	1,570	15,854
June	...	189	1,461	1,650	11,593	63	2,102	2,165	18,120
July	...	172	1,942	2,114	13,457	92	2,082	2,174	21,164
August	...	185	1,570	1,755	12,592	77	1,862	1,939	19,436
September	...	204	1,901	2,105	14,204	68	1,643	1,711	17,825
October	...	245	1,770	2,015	14,954	44	1,936	1,980	18,418
November	...	186	1,618	1,804	12,512	44	1,970	2,014	19,352
December	...	249	1,531	1,780	13,928	30	1,726	1,756	16,544
Total	...	2,121	19,496	21,617	146,041	657	19,711	20,368	200,381

Agency Service

		AMBULANCES				LIGHT DUAL PURPOSE AMBULANCES			
		<i>Number of Patients</i>				<i>Number of Patients</i>			
		<i>Accident or Emergency</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Accident or Emergency</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	...	242	1,621	1,863	16,936	38	839	877	8,824
February	...	193	1,593	1,786	16,082	25	826	851	7,960
March	...	188	1,663	1,851	16,126	25	926	951	8,436
April	...	169	1,415	1,584	14,137	30	868	898	7,835
May	...	198	1,480	1,678	14,749	44	1,038	1,082	9,523
June	...	162	1,074	1,236	10,454	22	509	531	5,324
July	...	173	1,453	1,626	13,008	28	783	811	6,430
August	...	154	1,027	1,181	10,380	29	769	798	7,380
September	...	149	1,024	1,173	10,662	40	806	846	7,138
October	...	168	853	1,021	10,016	32	908	940	8,072
November	...	119	936	1,055	9,734	28	898	926	7,626
December	...	154	818	972	10,038	21	1,023	1,044	7,445
Total	...	2,069	14,957	17,026	152,322	362	10,193	10,555	91,993

Supplementary Services

HIRED TAXIS					HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE				
<i>Number of Patients</i>					<i>Number of Patients</i>				
<i>Accident or Emergency</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>		<i>Accident or Emergency</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	
January ...	33	447	480	6,653	—	759	759	8,238	
February ...	19	448	467	5,426	—	838	838	9,386	
March ...	30	565	595	7,178	—	586	586	7,236	
April ...	28	541	569	6,789	—	516	516	6,285	
May ...	36	708	744	8,036	—	498	498	5,693	
June ...	38	761	799	8,281	—	388	388	4,030	
July ...	24	783	807	8,795	—	478	478	5,659	
August ...	43	740	783	7,363	—	439	439	5,863	
September ...	22	760	782	7,691	—	206	206	2,584	
October ...	49	644	693	8,003	—	293	293	4,242	
November ...	13	614	627	6,471	—	203	203	3,120	
December ...	18	570	588	6,065	—	211	211	2,941	
Total ...	353	7,581	7,934	86,751	—	5,415	5,415	65,277	

Total All Services

AMBULANCES							
<i>Number of Patients</i>							
	<i>Accident or Emergency</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>			
January	448	6,848	7,296	66,321	
February	433	6,268	6,701	60,166	
March	452	6,472	6,924	62,320	
April	421	6,087	6,508	60,854	
May	474	6,593	7,067	64,190	
June	474	6,295	6,769	57,802	
July	489	7,521	8,010	68,513	
August	488	6,407	6,895	63,014	
September	483	6,340	6,823	60,104	
October	538	6,404	6,942	63,705	
November	390	6,239	6,629	58,815	
December	472	5,879	6,351	56,961	
Total	5,562	77,353	82,915	742,765	

Summary

	<i>No. of vehicles as at 31/12/57</i>	<i>Accident or emergency</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Directly Provided Service					
Ambulances ...	12	2,121	19,496	21,617	146,041
Light Dual-Purpose Ambulances ...	10	657	19,711	20,368	200,381
Agency Services					
Ambulances ...	12†	2,069	14,957	17,026	152,322
Light Dual-Purpose Ambulances ...	7‡	362	10,193	10,555	91,993
Supplementary Services					
Hospital Car Service...	—	—	5,415	5,415	65,277
Taxis ...	—	353	7,581	7,934	86,751
Total ...	41	5,562	77,353	82,915	742,765
Railway Journeys ...	—	—	268	268	18,458

† Includes 2 ambulances on loan from County Council.

‡ Includes 1 light dual-purpose ambulance on loan from County Council.

The following table shows the trend of the service since 1949 :

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Patients Carried	20,666	28,013	46,206	50,113	57,907	69,368	76,253	80,631	82,915
Accidents or Emergencies	2,573	4,432	4,419	4,530	5,420	5,891	5,821	5,167	5,562
Mileage	561,187	654,036	700,215	673,446	750,421	811,813	851,381	806,304	742,765
Average Miles per Patient	—	—	15.2	13.4	13.0	11.7	11.2	10.0	9.0

Prior to 1951 for statistical purposes a patient conveyed to and from hospital was regarded as one patient. Under a Ministry of Health instruction in 1951, a patient thus carried is counted as two patients.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (SECTION 28)

Loan Cupboard Service. The County Council have made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John to carry out a loan comforts scheme throughout the County. The basis of the scheme is that 90% of the approved cost of replacing suitable articles is reimbursed by the County Council. The work of the voluntary organisations in carrying out this service, which is so valuable to many patients who are nursed at home, is greatly appreciated.

In addition, the district nurses all maintain a small loan cupboard of their own, the equipment being directly provided by the County Council. Articles are also loaned direct from the County Health Department.

Convalescent Treatment. Thirty-seven patients, eleven of whom were children, were recommended for treatment, and vacancies were obtained at convalescent homes situated mainly at sea-side resorts on the south coast. Adults were normally sent away for two weeks and children for four.

Contributions towards the cost of the treatment were assessed in accordance with a scale approved by the County Council.

HOME HELP (SECTION 29)

The County Council employed no whole-time home helps but continued to make extensive use of part-time helps who were found as and when necessary. In all areas the District Nurses and Health Visitors have knowledge of women who on most occasions are prepared to act as home helps when required.

In December, the Health Committee approved the appointment of a Home Help Organiser for the urban areas in the east of the County. The Organiser will work in association with the Superintendent Nursing Officer and her assistants and will also co-operate with local organisations, such as the Townswomen's Guild, the W.V.S., and Women's Institute in finding suitable persons to act as Home Helps. The post had not been filled at the end of the year.

Details of cases assisted are :

<i>Type of Case</i>								<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
1.	Maternity (including antenatal and postnatal) ...						...	50	4.2
2.	Tuberculosis... ..						...	13	1.0
3.	Chronic Sickness (including aged and infirm) ...						...	999	83.3
4.	Acute Illness ... ..						...	136	11.4
5.	Widower with large family ... ..						...	1	0.1
Total								1199	100.

It will be seen from the previous table that the majority of cases are suffering from chronic sickness and there is no doubt that the home help in many instances saves admission to hospital. The total of 1,199 showed an increase of 22% over the previous year when 986 cases were assisted, and is almost double the number for 1955. In each instance the need is determined in consultation with the District Nurse or Health Visitor. The help is paid direct by the County Council.

Cases are reviewed at intervals, and after help has been given for a year, the Superintendent Nursing Officer visits in order to give an independent report. Extracts from typical reports which she has submitted are :

1. Patient aged 81 years, Senility. Home help granted for 14 hours per week. " This patient is an old soldier and retired Post Office worker. He suffers from arthritis and walks unsteadily. His wife is in Danetre Hospital. The Home Help very kindly accompanies him to the Hospital and sees him safely home again. On these occasions she takes him to her home to tea and also helps him to take a bath while he is there because he has no facilities for this at home. She prepares all his meals for him and does his washing in addition to keeping the home clean. He says without Mrs. A's encouragement he would never bother to eat his meals. He is loud in his praises of her and says she puts in many more hours' work than she is paid for."

2. Patient aged 76 years, Senility. Home Help being granted for 12 hours per week. " Mr. D. is very alert mentally but complains of arthritic pains and is very breathless on the slightest exertion. When I called, the usual Home Help was away with 'flu, and a temporary one had been found by the District Nurse who calls regularly to keep an eye on him. The Home Help does the cleaning and cooks the mid-day meal, leaving food for other meals ready prepared each day. She also does the washing. The house is very clean and comfortable and obviously more than the allotted 12 hours per week are given."

3. Patient aged 72 years, Cardiac. Home Help being granted for 8 hours per week. " This patient is very frail and becomes giddy when she stands. She rests a good deal and only goes out of doors when she is fetched by the Rector to go to Church and to the Darby and Joan Club. She is really only able to prepare her own meals. The Home Help lives near and is very good. She does the washing and shopping and keeps the home very clean and comfortable. The help is necessary and should be continued at its present rate."

4. Patient aged 80 years, Arterio Sclerosis. Home Help granted for 14 hours per week. " This patient lives alone. She is frail and her sight is poor. The Home Help comes every day to do the work and also does the washing. A neighbour who is a cripple does the shopping, another friend aged 83 lunches with Mrs. B. three times a week and helps to prepare the meal, and on the other days Mrs. B. goes to her friend's house which is just across the road and has her lunch there and spends the afternoon. When the sun shines they take a little walk together, supporting each other on the way. At the moment both are resting as much as possible, hoping to be well enough to go to Clacton. This patient could not manage without the help she receives. These old ladies are complementary to each other and by their association contribute to each others well-being."

5. Patients aged 79 and 80 years, Husband—Cardiac, Wife—Diabetic and nearly blind. Home Help being granted for 12 hours per week. " This old couple were ' blitzed ' and evacuated from London during the war. They have no relations. Mrs. L. is almost blind, is a diabetic and also has a double hernia and rheumatism. She is chair-bound. Mr. L. is a cardiac. He can walk about the home but is only able to do the lightest of tasks which involve no bending, because of hypertension. The Home Help is entirely responsible for the care of these old people, preparing all meals, cleaning, washing and shopping. Her husband cultivates the garden for them. Without the Home Help the only alternative would be accommodation in an institution. Under the present arrangement they say they are quite happy. They feel a great sense of security from the District Nurse's visits and the Doctor calls and examines them every month. The help must be continued."

6. Patient aged 84 years, Cardiac. Home Help being granted for 3 hours per week. "A sprightly lady of cheerful if somewhat critical disposition. The Home Help probably does more than she is paid for but appears to do this willingly. Mrs. E. implied that she would like the hours to be extended but I don't think this is necessary at present. I think she is lonely and did suggest she joined some club but apparently this is beneath her dignity! I will keep an eye on her and try to find some means of combating this loneliness."

7. Patient aged 81 years, Arthritis. Help being given for four hours per week. "A happy woman looking nearer 65 than 81 until one notices the terribly crippled legs. She is only able to walk with the greatest difficulty and has to sit (or more correctly 'scotch' herself) on a high chair. Despite this she manages to do a lot and does not wish for more assistance than the excellent Home Help gives. She can cook and wash up and do most things above waist level, also she can dress and undress herself though this takes a lot of time. It is only a matter of time before more help will be needed."

No charge is made to old-age pensioners with no other income. Prior to the 30th March, 1958, patients drawing National Assistance Benefit also received the service free of charge. From that date, however, National Assistance cases are charged the minimum contribution of 5/- per week, which they can reclaim from the National Assistance Board. An exception is made for blind persons receiving Assistance because in their case the Board cannot increase the allowance to cover the Home Help contribution as the higher rate of Benefit paid to blind persons is intended to cover domestic assistance, amongst other things. The Committee decided, however, that they would not ask for a contribution from blind persons in receipt of National Assistance.

The cost per 1,000 of the population was £122 and the cost per case £36. (Financial year ended March 31st, 1957.)

Cancer Education. Mr. Malcolm Donaldson, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Hon. Physician Accoucher at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, continued to give lectures to women on cancer throughout the County. He lectured to 20 audiences, meetings of Townswomen's Guilds and Women's Institutes, and the total number present at the meetings was about 840. Leaflets on cancer education issued by the County Council were distributed at the lectures.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

A tabular statement, which is prepared quinquennially, giving details of water supplies, drainage and sewerage in the several parishes of each rural district, will be found in Table VII, pp. 68-76.

WATER SUPPLY.

Rural Schemes. For the first time for many years no new schemes of water supply were submitted for the approval of the County Council under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts 1944-1951.

The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, at its formation in 1950, became responsible for supply and distribution in the Rural Districts of Brixworth, Daventry, Kettering and Northampton, for part of the Rural District of Wellingborough, and also for the Urban Districts and the Boroughs in the County, with the exception of Brackley. Proposals have been approved, from time to time, for the supply of the whole of the Board's area, and the laying of the many miles of trunk and distribution mains is substantially completed. While small local extensions may become necessary it is unlikely that any further major schemes will be necessary in the Board's rural areas.

The Rural Districts of Brackley and Towcester have both now completed distribution schemes for their whole districts, water being purchased in bulk from the Bucks Water Board. A Parliamentary Bill has been prepared by the Board, under which a re-constituted Board would be set up to take over responsibility for the distribution of water in the various districts. The Bill provides for the representation of the District Councils and the County Council on the new Board, and the issues and financial implications involved are now being investigated, with a view to joint consultations and action where necessary.

The rest of the Rural District of Wellingborough is within the area of the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board and each parish is provided with a piped water supply. Again no future major schemes should be necessary.

The remaining Rural District, Oundle and Thrapston, is responsible for water supply and distribution in its own area. Again the needs of the district have been provided for in schemes already approved, and only local extensions or improvements should become necessary.

The situation over the whole County, as regards piped water supplies, is therefore now very satisfactory, and all the water authorities concerned are to be congratulated on the achievement.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Rural Schemes. The following schemes were submitted for the approval of the County Council in accordance with the provisions of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts 1944-1951, and were approved in principle.

<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Scheme (Estimated Population)</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Daventry R.D.C.	Norton (265)	£12,800
Kettering R.D.C.	Cranford (470)	£26,700
Brackley R.D.C.	Kings Sutton (1,146)	£10,600 (1949 estimate)
Northampton R.D.C.	Duston—Relief sewer	£3,000
	Weston Favell—Relief sewer	£3,000
Brackley R.D.C.	Helmdon (2nd stage)	£25,615
Daventry R.D.C.	Crick (728)	£41,000
Northampton R.D.C.	Rothersthorpe (276) and Milton (566) joint scheme	£25,350 (1955 estimate)

The provision of sewers and disposal works has naturally not kept pace with the provision of piped water supplies. There is still much to be done in this direction in certain rural districts ; some schemes are awaiting Ministry sanction to proceed, and others are in course of preparation.

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS 1944-1951.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government having indicated the amount of grant payable by that Department towards the cost of certain approved schemes of water supply or sewerage and sewage disposal, the County Council agreed to make the following contributions in accordance with the approved scale :

<i>Local Authority or Water Authority</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Ministry Grant</i>	<i>County Council's Contribution</i>
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.				
Northampton R.D.C.	Great Houghton	£15,000	£240 p.a. for 30 years	£3,400 (capital sum)

Revision of Contributions.

The Ministry having revised their grants in aid of the undermentioned schemes, the County Council's contribution was also re-assessed as follows :

Authority	Scheme	Estimated Cost		Ministry Grant		County Council's . Contribution	
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.							
Wellingborough R.D.C.	Orlingbury and The Harrowdens	£38,500	£45,350	£19,000	£9,500 and half-yearly payments of £380 for 30 yrs.	£727 p.a. for 30 yrs.	£873 p.a. for 30 yrs.
Northampton R.D.C.	Heyford Wharf (Extension)	£3,804	£4,650	£1,500	£1,600	£71 2s. p.a. for 30 yrs.	£90 10s. p.a. for 30 yrs.
Brixworth R.D.C.	Pitsford	£26,150	£28,800	£7,000	£250 per half-year for 30 yrs.	£7,000	£8,700
	Clipston	£33,900	£33,900	£175 p.a. for 30 yrs.	£300 per half-year for 30 yrs.	£5,903	£10,000
	Sibbertoft	£18,800	£18,800	£3,000	£190 per half-year for 30 yrs.	£3,000	£6,266
	Great Oxendon	£19,800	£19,000	£2,600	£200 per half-year for 30 yrs.	£2,600	£6,600
	Church Brampton and Harlestone	£46,500	£62,900	£15,000	£645 per half-year for 30 yrs.	£1,186 6s. p.a. for 30 yrs.	£20,967
	Welford	£22,100	£24,182	£7,000	£3,500 and half-yearly payments of £120 for 30 yrs.	£357 p.a. for 30 yrs.	£396 p.a. for 30 yrs.
Northampton R.D.C.	Bugbrooke Wharf (Extension)	£2,710	£4,432	£1,000	£1,600	£53 16s. p.a. for 30 yrs.	£93 p.a. for 30 yrs.
	Cogenhoe, Brafield and Little Houghton	£56,932	£63,604	£25,000	£18,000 and half-yearly payments of £259 for 30 yrs.	£1,129 5s. p.a. for 30 yrs.	£1,258 p.a. for 30 yrs.
Wellingborough R.D.C.	Isham	£4,736	£6,661	£2,300	£1,150 and half-yearly payments of £80 for 30 yrs.	£96 15s. p.a. for 30 yrs.	£108 p.a. for 30 yrs.

SECTION D.

Rural Housing.

Joint County Committee on Rural Housing.

No meetings of the Committee were held.

Provision of New Housing Accommodation.

The following table shows the post-war record of Rural Housing Authorities up to 31st December, 1957, and the number of houses completed during 1957.

NEW HOUSES BUILT OR BUILDING

<i>Rural Housing Authority</i>	<i>Population Est. 1956</i>	<i>No. under construction at 31/12/57</i>	<i>No. completed up to 31/12/57</i>	<i>No. completed during 1957</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses completed at 31/12/57</i>	<i>No. of post-war houses completed per 1,000 of population</i>
Brackley	10,600	14 (58)	569 (481)	62 (88)	631 (569)	59.5
Brixworth	18,600	14 (38)	616 (564)	58 (52)	674 (616)	36.2
Daventry	16,500	24 (56)	767 (733)	82 (34)	849 (767)	51.5
Kettering	12,000	— (2)	685 (652)	2 (33)	687 (685)	57.3
Northampton	23,300	8 (22)	1,616 (1,447)	30 (169)	1,646 (1,616)	70.7
Oundle and Thrapston	18,300	40 (23)	603 (534)	27 (69)	630 (603)	34.4
Towcester	14,500	10 (46)	967 (913)	78 (54)	1,045 (967)	72.1
Wellingborough ...	13,600	77 (74)	649 (585)	80 (64)	729 (649)	53.6
Totals	127,400	187 (319)	6,472 (5,909)	419 (563)	6,891 (6,472)	MEAN = 54.1

Figures in parentheses show totals for year ending 31st December, 1956.

The building of 6,891 post-war houses by the Rural Districts, whose total population is 127,400, represents one new house for every 18.5 persons, or for one family in every 5.25.

Reductions are shown in the numbers of houses completed and under construction at the end of the year. The principal reasons would appear to be :

- (a) Satisfaction, in varying degrees, of the ' general need ' for council houses.
- (b) Financial restrictions, except for houses for slum clearance.
- (c) Slum clearance programmes, particularly in proposed clearance areas, not yet fully under way.

Private enterprise has built 3,534 houses post war in the rural districts, of which 544 were completed during 1957, and this progress must also have reduced the pressure on housing waiting lists.

Unfit Houses—Slum Clearance.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, required local authorities, including Rural District Councils, to submit to the Minister, by August, 1955, proposals for dealing with the houses in their areas which appeared to them to be unfit for human habitation and liable to demolition.

The results of two years' work of implementing these proposals are now available, and are summarised in the following table :

<i>Housing Authority</i>	<i>Total number of permanent houses in area (31/12/57)</i>	<i>Estimated number of unfit houses (August 1955)</i>	<i>Proposals for first 5 years</i>			<i>Action Taken</i>		
			<i>No. of houses to be demolished</i>			<i>Included in Orders confirmed 1/1/55 to 31/12/57</i>	<i>Demolished or closed 1/1/55 to 30/9/57</i>	
			<i>Individual houses</i>	<i>Houses in clearance areas</i>	<i>Total no. of houses to be demolished</i>		<i>In Clearance Areas</i>	<i>Elsewhere</i>
Rural Districts								
Brackley	3,388	410	117	95	212	7 (2)	40 (33)	66 (34)
Brixworth	6,119	621	285	336	621	31 (24)	21 (19)	145 (74)
Daventry	5,470	1,013	13	281	294	57 (47)	21 (14)	104 (69)
Kettering	4,052	298	223	75	298	— (—)	— (—)	58 (31)
Northampton	8,190	956	†	†	482	15 (10)	38 (26)	46 (19)
Oundle and Thrapston	5,804	630	54	155	209	24 (20)	31 (24)	32 (31)
Towcester	5,223	299	146	64	210	— (—)	38 (37)	115 (66)
Wellingborough	4,927	534	252	282	534	42 (35)	6 (—)	104 (63)
TOTALS	43,173	4,761			2,860	176 (138)	195 (153)	670 (387)

† To be decided as and when action is taken in respect of each house or group of houses.

Figures in parentheses show totals for year ending 31st December, 1956.

It will be seen that, up to 30th September, 1957, out of 2,860 unfit houses scheduled for demolition in the first 5 years programme, 1,041 had been either demolished, closed, or were the subject of confirmed orders for such action.

In many previous post-war annual reports, the need for a resumption of a Slum Clearance Programme has been expressed, and it is very satisfactory to see this work now actively progressing. It should be remembered that side-by-side with demolitions of the worst houses, the task of re-conditioning and repairing other houses is also progressing ; much of this work is carried out voluntarily by owners, or as a result of informal action by the local officers, so that statutory returns are not available.

SECTION E.

Food and Drugs.

1. MILK SUPPLY.

(a) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949, impose upon the County Council the duty of licensing and supervising milk pasteurising and sterilising plants.

(i) No. of licensed pasteurising plants as at 31st December, 1957 6

(ii) Reports received upon samples taken by the County Public Health Inspector and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for submission to statutory tests for pasteurised milk :

	RESULTS			Total
	Passed	Failed	Invalid or not tested	
Methylene Blue Test (for keeping quality) ...	305	—	—	305
Phosphatase Test (for efficient pasteurisation)	303	2	—	305

The two unsatisfactory phosphatase test results were in respect of samples of milk taken from a small pasteurising plant early in January, 1957 ; although the fault in the plant was found and corrected the operator surrendered his licence and ceased pasteurising at the end of February, 1957. One additional Pasteuriser's (Dealer's) Licence was granted during the year.

(iii) *Aschaffenburg Test.*

This test is used because it can be performed in about 30 minutes—as compared with 24 hours for the statutory phosphatase test, which is also carried out on all samples. Consequently the laboratory can quickly report a failure on which immediate action can be taken. From the public health point of view it is vitally important that any pasteurisation plant which is not operating efficiently should be inspected at once and the necessary advice given. Herein lies the advantage of the Aschaffenburg Test.

The results of the preliminary Aschaffenburg Test were confirmed in every case by the statutory test.

(iv) *Examination of empty bottles for cleanliness.*

During routine visits to the licensed pasteurising plants, empty bottles were taken for examination in the Public Health Service Laboratory, as to sterility after passing through the bottle washing routine at the plant.

The following are the results of such examinations during the year.

No. of bottles submitted	306
No. satisfactory	290
No. unsatisfactory	16

Upon receipt of an unsatisfactory report, the bottle washing routine at the premises concerned is checked, and the necessary advice or instructions given, further bottles being examined until found satisfactory.

Eleven of the above sixteen unsatisfactory reports were in respect of bottles taken from a single pasteurising plant. The owner was advised that part of the plant, the bottle washing, filling and capping machine in particular, were worn out and should be renewed. Although an improvement was effected by an overhaul of the bottle-washing machine, it was still considered necessary for the plant to be kept under particularly close supervision. As already mentioned the operator finally decided to cease pasteurising.

- (b) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 31, prohibits the sale of tuberculous milk, and milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis and other scheduled diseases. In order to comply with this provision, samples of raw milk are submitted for biological examination.

There are, in all, some 1,210 producers of milk in the County ; those who are not also retailers, consign their milk in bulk to one of the large depots for pasteurisation. After pasteurisation, milk produced in the County is redistributed for consumption not only in Northampton County Borough and Northamptonshire, but in towns and areas surrounding the County, and also in London. Those producers who do not retail milk themselves but send all their milk to a dairy for pasteurisation do not, it is felt, present any danger to the public health. Sampling for biological examination is therefore confined to untreated milk sold direct to the public by producer-retailers or by retail distributors, who obtain their milk either from larger dairies or from one or more producers. The County Public Health Inspector collected 93 such samples from producer-retailers and retail distributors and took them to the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital for examination.

Reports received are as follows :

LABORATORY RESULTS

				<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Invalid or Not Tested</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Tuberculin Test or Attested</i>							
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	35	22	1	58
Test for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	57	—	1	58
<i>Non-designated</i>							
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	21	13	1	35
Test for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	33	1	1	35

One of the samples was reported as infected with tubercle bacilli as against none in the previous year. In such a case, the matter is reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, whose officers visit the farms and carry out any further sampling and examination of the cows that is found necessary. Infected cows, if traced, are ordered to be slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. The District Medical Officer of Health is also informed, and arrangements made, where necessary, for the milk to be diverted for pasteurisation.

Unsatisfactory methylene blue test results, are notified to the County Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for appropriate action.

The samples of non-designated milk were taken before the sale of such milk was prohibited. (See following paragraphs.)

- (c) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 37 makes obligatory the use of a special designation for the purpose of all sales of milk by retail for human consumption in areas declared to be specified areas. During the year the whole of the County was included, in two stages, within specified areas in which only Sterilised, Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested milk can be sold. The enforcement of these provisions is the duty of the County Council, and the Health Committee is the responsible Committee. As soon as the areas were specified the County Public Health Inspector carried out the necessary enquiries regarding all known milk distributors, and visited all producer-retailers of milk known to have been selling non-designated milk, in order to ensure that the requirements of the Order were fully understood and were being complied with.

In one small village where no supply of designated milk could be obtained, a producer has been granted a dispensation to continue retailing non-designated milk for a period to enable the Tuberculin Tested licence to be obtained, or other arrangements to be made.

It is gratifying to be able to record that, with this single exception, all milk supplied to the public in the County is now either sterilised, pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

The introduction of Specified Areas inevitably results in a reduction in the number of milk retailers, particularly producer-retailers who did not possess a licence to retail designated milk.

There are now 137 retail distributors of pasteurised and/or sterilised milk, 3 of T.T. milk, and 74 producer-retailers of T.T. milk, giving a total of 214 milk retailers in the County.

(d) SCHOOL MILK SUPPLIES. Report of County Public Health Inspector.

All the 293 maintained schools are provided with liquid milk, bottled.

A number of changes in suppliers took place but all new supplies were investigated before approval.

Milk is delivered to one school in pint bottles, but at all the remaining schools—292 out of 293—milk is supplied in individual one-third pint bottles with drinking straws.

During the year the whole of the County was included in Specified Areas in which the sale of non-designated milk is prohibited, and all schools now receive either Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested milk.

Details of school milk supplies as at December 31st, 1957, are set out in the following table :

	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>
Primary Schools	239	9	248
Secondary Modern	25	1	26
Secondary Technical	4	—	4
Secondary Grammar and High	9	—	9
Special	4	—	4
Nursery	2	—	2
	283	10	293
	(280)	(10)	(292)

(Figures in brackets are the corresponding totals for previous year.)

There are now 52 suppliers of pasteurised milk ; the milk is bottled at one or other of 14 pasteurising plants, four of which are licensed by the County Council and three by Northampton County Borough Council ; the other sources of supply are outside the County boundaries. There are nine suppliers of tuberculin tested milk, of whom all but one are producer-retailers.

Non-maintained schools.

As from September 1st, 1956, the County Council as the Education Authority became responsible for the provision of milk for pupils attending these schools.

At the end of the year suppliers had been approved to all 28 of the schools. In all instances the suppliers also supply other schools in the County.

Summary.

Number of non-maintained schools supplied with Pasteurised Milk	25
Number of non-maintained schools supplied with Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
	28

Each of the suppliers of Tuberculin Tested milk are Producer Retailers.

Sampling.

A system of selective sampling by the County Public Health Inspector of milk supplied to schools was continued, samples being taken from suppliers rather than from individual schools. All samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue test for keeping quality. In addition, samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the Phosphatase test to ensure than pasteurisation had been efficient, while raw milk samples were examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Thirty supplies to schools were sampled during the year and the results were :

				<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Invalid or Not Tested</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	<i>Pasteurised</i>						
	Methylene Blue Test	...	...	19	—	—	19
	Phosphatase Test	...	...	19	—	—	19
(b)	<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>						
	Methylene Blue Test	...	...	9	—	—	9
	Biological examination for tubercle bacilli			9	—	—	9
(c)	<i>Non-designated</i>						
	Methylene Blue Test	...	...	2	—	—	2
	Biological examination for tubercle bacilli			2	—	—	2

(These samples were taken early in the year before the sale of non-designated milk was prohibited.)

The above samples were also examined for butter fat and non-fatty solids in the Health Department Laboratory. One sample was below the statutory milk fat content, but all samples were found to be satisfactory as regards solids-not-fat. The results of these tests were notified to the Chief Inspector, Food and Drugs, for further action where necessary, and also to avoid duplication of sampling by the officers of the two departments.

In summary, the milk supplies to schools in the County are satisfactory. All receive milk which is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested, so that the risk of tuberculosis from drinking school milk is eliminated.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH : REGULATIONS.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1953.

Of the many samples of food examined by the Public Analyst for prohibited preservative or for an excessive amount of a permitted preservative, only two samples had adverse comments. One sample of minced beef contained 58 parts per million sulphur dioxide and, by reason of the small amount present, it was dealt with by the issue of a caution. Another sample of minced beef contained as much as 1,103 parts per million sulphur dioxide. Legal proceedings resulted in a fine of £5 and costs of £2/10/- were ordered to be paid.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923-1953, and the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923-1948.

3. ADULTERATION, FOOD STANDARDS, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. A. E. Waller) reports :

During the year ended December 31st, 1957, 799 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for the County (E. Voelcker, Esq., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.) for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and of this number 38, or 4.75 per cent were the subject of adverse comment. This compares with the percentages of 6.6, 7.66 and 17.9 of unsatisfactory samples for the three preceding years. The samples submitted were as follows :

Milk	382	Brought Forward	624
Channel Islands Milk	69	Salad Cream, Olive Oil	5
Condensed Milk	3	Seasonings	6
Cream	11	Jelly	5
Ice-cream	16	Rice Puddings and Quicksweet	5
Butter	23	Flour	6
Rum Butter	1	Baking Powder	2
Margarine	11	Essence of Rennet	1
Cheese and Cheese Spread	3	Bread and Butter	4
Lard, Dripping and Cooking Fat	12	Jams and Marmalade	32
Beef Suet	1	Dried Fruit	3
Fish Cakes	5	Ground Almonds	1
Meat or Fish Pastes	7	Tea and Coffee	7
Salmon Products	6	Soft Drinks	20
Tinned or Cooked Meats	8	Wines and Spirits	33
Tinned Brisling	1	Sweets	11
Tinned Fruit or Vegetables	9	Dried Vegetables	4
Sausages	45	Medicines	19
Minced Beef	4	Dried Yeast	4
Soups	2	Molasses	3
Malt Vinegar	4	Bicarbonate of Soda	1
Cider Vinegar	1	Apiserum	1
		Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	2
Carried Forward	624	TOTAL	799

In addition to the samples submitted to the Public Analyst, milk and school milk samples were taken informally and tested in the Inspectors' offices. For all purposes, therefore, the numbers of samples dealt with were as follows :

Milk samples submitted to the Public Analyst	451
Milk samples tested informally	451
Milk samples from schools—tested informally	89
Miscellaneous samples submitted to the Public Analyst	348
Samples purchased for labelling requirements (not analysed)	9
TOTAL	1,348

(For the year 1956, the total number was 1,316.)

MILK.

451 milks in all were submitted to the County Analyst, 69 of which were Channel Islands Milk and 11 were "Appeal to Cow" samples. Of this total 23 were unsatisfactory, 9 being adulterated by the addition of water and 14 were below the presumptive standard for either fat or solids-not-fat, or for both. The following is a summarised list of the unsatisfactory samples :

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Added water</i>	<i>Deficient in fat</i>	<i>Deficient in S.N.F. but not due to added water</i>	<i>Total Samples</i>
March	—	2	2	2
June	—	6	—	6
September	9	5	4	15
December	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	13*	6*	23

* 5 samples were deficient in both fat and solids-not-fat and appear in both columns.

The proportion of unsatisfactory milk samples has again declined to a new low figure and 14 of these were confirmed to be milk as genuinely produced by the cows whilst below the presumptive minimum standards. No proceedings could be instituted in respect of genuinely poor milk but the producer in each case was suitably advised so that attempts could be made to improve the quality of the milk.

The highly satisfactory claim of there being no prosecutions in respect of adulterated milk during 1956 was not maintained. 9 samples from two farms contained added water in amounts ranging from 2.8 to 12.0 per cent. Both farmers were fined and ordered to pay costs. In one case the farmer instituted proceedings against his cowman, alleging that the offence was due to the act or default of the employee, but the proceedings were not successful.

The average fat content of the milk samples, other than Channel Islands milk which has to conform to higher standard for fat, was 3.63 per cent. This is well above the 3 per cent standard and compares favourably with the previous year's average of 3.48 per cent. The solids-not-fat standard of 8.5 per cent was, on average, well maintained as it reached 8.81 per cent, exactly the same as the figure for the previous year.

The statutory standard for Channel Islands Milk is 4 per cent fat. The solids-not-fat content of 8.5 per cent is the same presumptive standard as for undesignated milk.

The averages for the year for this better quality milk were 4.64 and 9.32 per cent respectively. Again, well above the minimum for both fat and non-fatty solids. The figures for the previous year were 4.54 and 9.13.

INFORMAL MILK SAMPLING.

All formal milk samples are submitted to the Public Analyst, but, in addition, 451 samples were taken informally and tested chemically for fat and solids-not-fat content by the Inspectors. This helps considerably in the detection of doubtful sources of milk and allows for more adequate, and much cheaper, following-up of milks which may be officially found to be below standard.

MILK IN SCHOOLS.

89 samples of milk supplied under contract to schools were obtained by the County Public Health Inspector and the Food and Drugs Inspectors. No adulterated or below standard milk was found. Not all schools were visited, as one supplier may supply a number of schools. This trend is very much on the increase, particularly since the whole of the County became a specified area and only specially designated milks are now permitted to be sold.

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK.

348 samples of a wide variety of foods, etc., were purchased for analysis and, wherever a standard existed under any of several Food Standards Orders, all the samples complied therewith.

In the now quite notable case where a standard of composition has for some years been requested by various interested bodies the Minister has still found himself unable to prescribe one. The reference is, of course, to sausages. The County has again been well served by its butchers and sausage makers as the generally accepted amount of meat in pork sausages, viz., 65 per cent, has been, on average, exceeded by 4 per cent. The average percentage for meat in beef sausage samples was 52 per cent compared with the generally accepted standard of 50 per cent.

The label on a Lemon Tonic Water was reported against as the Labelling of Food Order only gave exemption from specific requirements to "Indian Tonic Water" and "Quinine Tonic Water". The question was purely a technical one and received prompt attention from the manufacturer.

Pure White Spirit was the description given to a highly potent, potable imported spirit of 140° Proof. This was of very high alcoholic strength. The sample proved to be genuine but the Public Analyst deemed it undesirable to have on sale such a drink having the same name as the hydrocarbon oil commonly used for cleaning purposes and thinning paint. It was understood that another local authority has raised the same question with the importers and that consideration was being given to a possible change of name.

False descriptions of food and misleading statements as to nutritional or dietary value on labels or in advertisements are offences under the Act and failures to specify the amounts of certain vitamins and minerals when such are claimed to be present are infringements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Advertisements, therefore, need to be examined with some care and over the past few years a number of advertisers have amended some over-optimistic descriptions of their product on representations being made to them that the advertisement might be held to be misleading. Much has been done in this way without very frequent recourse to the Courts. During the year under review, however, it was necessary to institute proceedings in respect of four "special" foodstuffs where false or misleading statements had been made and the vitamins or minerals had been claimed to be present without being specified in the manner required by the Regulations.

Cider Vinegar. An advertisement in a magazine specialising in articles on health, health foods, nature cure, etc., was for Cider Vinegar and it was described as being "brim full of important vitamins and minerals". On analysis the sample was found to contain 4.5 per cent of acetic acid and 1.58 per cent total solids. This would be accepted as an ordinary vinegar. Despite the claim in the advertisement, it was not found to be "brim full" but singularly poor in either vitamins or minerals. By taking double the amount suggested on the bottle label one would obtain only 1/60th of the generally accepted minimum daily requirement for a normal person of vitamin C. Calcium and Phosphorus are two important minerals in the daily diet and each is required to be in the day's food to the minimum quantity of 750 mgs. Double the recommended dosage would only supply 4 mgs. of calcium and 3.7 mgs. of phosphorus. The claim that the vinegar was "brim full" of these valuable nutrients was patently false. The further offences were for failing to specify the amounts of the minerals and vitamins claimed to be present. Fines totalled £50 and £2/10/0 costs were ordered to be paid.

Crude Black Molasses. The same Company advertised Molasses as "rich in iron and the B group vitamins" but did not declare the amounts which were present. They also claimed that Crude Black Molasses was the pure juice pressed from the sugar cane. Molasses is, of course, a residual product in the manufacture of sugar after several physical and chemical processes have taken place. Fines totalled £45 and costs of £2/10/0 were ordered to be paid.

Rose Hip Toffee. This product was advertised in a "health" magazine as another means of obtaining vitamin C. There was no statement of the amount of the vitamin either in the advertisement or on the label of the container. This was a clear omission to comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. The advertisement also stated "sweetened with honey and contains no sugar". The Public Analyst certified the toffee to contain 3.83% sucrose (cane or beet sugar), 22.51% invert sugar and 35.69% glucose, making a total of 62.03 per cent sugars. Mr. Voelcker made the observation that the statement that the toffee contained no sugar was not true. Fines of £10/10/0 and £12/12/0 were imposed and costs of £12/6/6 were ordered to be paid.

Apiserum. An advertisement in *The Lady* was remarkable for the claims made for a substance obtained from bees, called royal jelly, and for its nutritional value as a food for humans. A number of "advertiser's puffs" helped to fill the advertisement with such phrases as "Put back the clock"—"Life can truly begin anew"—"The benefits of Apiserum are a sense of well-being and revival—a toning of the whole system. Depression gives way to 'Joie de Vivre', memory improves, natural vigour returns. Soon you feel a youthful ardour racing through your veins"—"Apiserum shows, in particular, that true beauty springs from within." Such phrases are as meaningful or as meaningless as the reader accepts and are quite beyond any control which can be exercised by legislation.

Other statements, however, which were of a factual nature and could be conclusively proved to be false and to be infringements of the Food and Drugs Act and the Labelling of Food Order were as follows :

"Apiserum is highly concentrated and is particularly rich in the B vitamins and in carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen."

"Apiserum is a super, concentrated natural food, counteracting all the deficiencies of ordinary human diet."

"Apiserum is Royal Jelly in balanced and stabilised form."

A sample was purchased at the price of 5 guineas and the Public Analyst, Mr. E. Voelcker, certified the substance as consisting of 96.29 per cent water, 3.04 per cent sugars, 0.26 per cent protein and 0.41 mineral matter and other organic debris. He made the observation that the amount of B vitamins present in the sample was so small as to be immeasurable and for all intents and purposes may be regarded as being absent.

The formula given by the manufacturers on the label of the carton showed the 24 doses of Apiserum to consist of a total of 250 mg. Royal Jelly and 120 c.c. hydromel. Each daily dose, therefore, on the manufacturer's own showing, contained 0.15 grain of royal jelly and that it was in the proportion of 1 part royal jelly to 480 parts honey-water. If the honey-water was fermented it would, of course, be mead.

The proceedings were defended by Mr. F. H. Lawton, Q.C., and expert biochemists from Paris and London gave evidence. Total fines of £70 were imposed and £12/4/6 costs were ordered to be paid.

Representations have been made during the year to advertisers of glucose, dried vegetables, high-protein tablets, laxative tablets, soya flour and vitamin capsules and suitable amendments to their advertisements have been effected. A firm of biscuit manufacturers was also approached on the question of a prominent illustration on the wrapper of a kind of biscuit not included in the assortment in the packet. The manufacturers ceased to pack the particular assortment until they were in a position to make and include all the varieties of biscuits illustrated.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings taken during the year, with the results, are summarised below :

			<i>Fines</i>			<i>Costs</i>		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Health Food Merchants	Claiming in an advertisement that vitamins were present in Cider Vinegar without specifying the amount.	Labelling of Food Order, 1953	15	0	0	—		
2. do.	Claiming in an advertisement that minerals were present in Cider Vinegar without specifying the amount.	do.	10	0	0	—		
3. do.	Misleading advertisement of Cider Vinegar described as brim-full of important vitamins and minerals.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 6 (2)	25	0	0	2	10	0
4. do.	Claiming in an advertisement that iron was present in Molasses without specifying the amount.	Labelling of Food Order, 1953	15	0	0	—		
5. do.	Suggesting in an advertisement that B vitamins were present in Molasses without specifying the amount.	do.	10	0	0	—		
6. do.	Advertisement falsely describing Molasses as the pure juice pressed from the sugar cane.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 6 (2)	20	0	0	2	10	0
7. Merchant	Advertisement falsely describing Apiserum as highly concentrated and particularly rich in B vitamins, etc.	do.	20	0	0	12	4	6
8. do.	Advertisement falsely describing Apiserum as super, concentrated food counteracting all the deficiencies of ordinary human diet.	do.	20	0	0	—		
9. do.	Advertisement falsely describing Apiserum as Royal Jelly in balanced and stabilised form.	do.	20	0	0	—		
10. do.	Advertisement falsely describing Apiserum as including a concentration of Pantothenic Acid higher than in any other known substance.	do.	Dismissed			—		
11. do.	Suggesting in an advertisement that B vitamins were present in Apiserum without specifying the amount.	Labelling of Food Order, 1953	10	0	0	—		
12. Health Food Merchants	Advertisement claiming that Vitamin C was present in Rose Hip Toffee without specifying the amount.	Labelling of Food Order, 1953	10	10	0	—		
13. do.	Advertisement falsely describing Toffec as containing no sugar.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 6 (2)	12	12	0	12	6	6
14. Butchers	Selling minced beef containing a prohibited preservative.	Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-1953	5	0	0	2	10	0
15. Milk Producer	Having in possession for sale milk containing at least 10.9 per cent added water.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 32 (3)	2	0	0	14	0	0
16. do.	do..... 10.9 per cent added water.	do.	2	0	0	—		
17. do.	do..... 12.4 per cent added water.	do.	2	0	0	—		
18. do.	do..... 9.0 per cent added water.	do.	2	0	0	—		
19. do.	do..... 4.1 per cent added water.	do.	2	0	0	—		
20. Milk Producer	Having in possession for sale milk containing at least 8.3 per cent added water.	do.	2	0	0	14	0	0
21. do.	do..... 6.0 per cent added water.	do.	2	0	0	—		
22. do.	do..... 6.9 per cent added water.	do.	2	0	0	—		
23. do.	do..... 2.8 per cent added water.	do.	2	0	0	—		
24. Cowman	Charged by above defendant that he was the actual offender.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 113	Dismissed					
			£211	2	0	£60	1	0

Total fines and costs — £271 3s. 0d.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever. 173 cases of this infection were notified compared with 279 last year. 101 cases occurred in children between five and nine years of age. The infection was general over the County and there was no particular localisation in any one district.

Diphtheria. No cases were notified during the year.

Erysipelas. 25 cases were notified compared with 36 in 1956. 21 cases occurred in persons aged forty-five years or over.

Typhoid. No cases occurred during the year.

Paratyphoid. Two cases of paratyphoid were notified—one at Raunds and one at Welford in Brixworth Rural District. Routine measures were taken by the District Medical Officers concerned to prevent the spread of the infection.

Puerperal Pyrexia : Ophthalmia Neonatorum. These diseases are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenza). 238 cases were notified compared with 182 last year. Nearly half the cases occurred in the last quarter of the year when the influenza epidemic affected the County.

Measles. There were 3,928 cases notified compared with 1,471 in 1956. The number of notifications was highest during the first half of the year, after which the incidence of the disease abated, and there were few cases in the last quarter. No deaths resulted from this infection.

Whooping Cough. 228 cases were notified compared with 173 last year. No deaths resulted from this infection.

Meningococcal Infection. One case of this disease was notified compared with two last year.

Dysentery. 44 cases were notified compared with 106 in 1956. 27 of the cases occurred at Corby.

Food Poisoning. 50 cases were notified compared with 69 last year. 10 cases were notified in Kettering and 18 in Corby. At Corby seventeen cases were notified within a period of three weeks in May. Investigations were made by the District Medical Officer but no common factor was found. However, as a result of inspections of food preparing premises, a symptomless carrier who handled food was found and he was immediately withdrawn from duty.

Poliomyelitis. 21 cases were notified—18 paralytic and 3 non-paralytic. The main concentration of the infection occurred in the southern part of the County, six cases—four of which were paralytic—being notified in February in the village of Kings Sutton. Four other cases in the area were notified during the year. No deaths resulted from the infection.

2. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The uncombined diphtheria antigen in general use is Formal Diphtheria Toxoid, provided free by the Ministry of Health through the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The following table shows the number of children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1943).

<i>Age on 31/12/1957 (i.e., born in year)</i>	<i>Under 1 1957</i>	<i>1-4 1953-1956</i>	<i>5-9 1948-1952</i>	<i>10-14 1943-1947</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953-1957	716	12,052	8,757	2,405	23,930
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1951 or earlier	—	—	6,362	12,585	18,947
C. Estimated mid-year child population	4,640	17,460	45,300		67,400
Estimated percentage immunised ...	58%		66%		

Immunisation (All Types).

The number of children who completed courses of immunisation of all types, i.e., diphtheria (including " booster " doses), poliomyelitis, whooping cough and combined diphtheria-whooping cough, was 12,824. Of these, 3,601 were carried out by General Practitioners and 9,223 by County Council Staff.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The whooping cough vaccine and the combined diphtheria-pertussis prophylactic are purchased by the Council.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION STATISTICS FOR POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. Immunised during year</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	
1949	960 (766)	25 (16)	985 (782)
1950	1,476 (1,230)	41 (17)	1,517 (1,247)
1951	1,433 (1,231)	43 (19)	1,476 (1,250)
1952	1,897 (1,442)	73 (24)	1,970 (1,466)
1953	2,219 (1,887)	60 (36)	2,279 (1,923)
1954	2,919 (2,706)	107 (74)	3,026 (2,780)
1955	2,752 (2,656)	100 (74)	2,852 (2,730)
1956	3,097 (3,078)	83 (74)	3,180 (3,152)
1957	3,521 (3,492)	120 (102)	3,641 (3,604)

The figures in brackets relate to children immunised with combined diphtheria-whooping cough vaccine and are also included in the diphtheria immunisation statistics.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out under the approved scheme since 1949 :

<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>	<i>Under 1</i>		<i>1 to 4</i>		<i>5 to 14</i>		<i>15 or over</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vacc.</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vacc.</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vacc.</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vacc.</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vacc.</i>
1949 ...	344	—	286	4	51	22	109	189	790	215
1950 ...	746	—	135	14	115	96	261	563	1,257	673
1951 ...	972	—	179	11	228	107	222	442	1,601	560
1952 ...	1,052	—	187	12	102	46	212	436	1,553	494
1953 ...	1,224	—	195	10	113	36	162	265	1,694	311
1954 ...	1,586	—	168	15	106	33	182	262	2,042	310
1955 ...	1,535	—	177	14	89	24	215	293	2,016	331
1956 ...	1,772	—	212	22	125	74	210	388	2,319	484
1957 ...	3,233	—	418	56	293	139	514	706	4,458	901

The percentages of infants under the age of one year vaccinated against smallpox are as follows :

1949—11 ; 1950—16 ; 1951—24 ; 1952—26 ; 1953—29 ; 1954—37 ; 1955—38 ; 1956—41 ; 1957—70.

The number of vaccinations carried out by County Council Staff was 534.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out since 1956.

<i>Year of Vaccination</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>										<i>Total</i>
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	
1956 ...	—	—	126	133	150	163	123	125	128	149	1,097
1957 ...	68	79	391	576	552	772	1,091	1,138	1,216	1,374	7,257

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

The numbers of cases of tuberculosis on the registers at the end of 1957 were :

<i>Respiratory.</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>			<i>Total</i>
<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
823	663	1,486	170	182	352	1,838

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease are shown below :

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—	8	10	3	2	—	—	—	—
20—	2	17	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—	11	13	4	3	—	4	1	—
35—	19	6	—	—	6	2	—	—
45—	12	7	3	2	2	1	1	—
55—	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
65—	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
75—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	75	71	13	11	8	7	2	—

Forty-six new cases were not notified in this Administrative County ; these were transfers from other areas. There were two posthumous notifications.

The total primary notifications of tuberculosis amounted to 170—107 of which occurred in the Urban Districts and 63 in the Rural Districts. Of this number, 146 were suffering from respiratory forms of the disease and 24 from other forms of tuberculosis. There were twenty more primary notifications during 1957 than for the year 1956. Of the 170 primary notifications, 168 were civilians and 2 non-civilians ; Table III, page 64, in the statistical section, shows the number of civilian cases notified in each District.

Mortality. Respiratory—15 deaths (8 males and 7 females) occurred, 12 in the Urban Districts and 3 in the Rural Districts.

Other forms—two deaths (both males) occurred, one in the Urban Districts and one in the Rural Districts.

There were thus 17 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis as compared with 26 in 1956. The mortality rate was 0.06 per thousand of the population, which is the lowest recorded. The rate for the combined Urban Districts was 0.09 and 0.03 for the combined Rural Districts.

The annual Tuberculosis Mortality Rates from the beginning of this century will be found in Table V, page 66.

Mass Radiography.

Details of surveys carried out in the county by the Mass Radiography Service (No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board) are shown below :

<i>Period of Survey.</i>	<i>Place Surveyed.</i>	<i>Groups surveyed.</i>	<i>Number X-rayed.</i>	<i>No. of newly discovered cases of significant tuberculosis.</i>		<i>Percentage Response.</i>
				<i>Active.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000.</i>	
31st Dec., 1956- 3rd Jan., 1957	HIGHAM FERRERS (5th Survey)	Boot and Shoe	516	—	—	88
		Other firms	846	1	1.18	
		General Public	564	2	3.55	
		TOTAL	1,926	3	1.56	
19th-21st Nov. 3rd-5th Dec.	DUSTON (2nd Survey)	Firm	1,983	—	—	61
7th-15th Jan.	IRTHLINGBOROUGH (5th Survey)	Boot and Shoe	616	—	—	73
		Other firms	697	1	1.44	
		Schools	99	—	—	99
		General Public	478	—	—	
		TOTAL	1,890	1	0.53	
18th-21st Jan.	IRCHESTER (5th Survey)	Boot and Shoe	178	—	—	
		Other firms	220	1	4.55	
		General Public	339	—	—	
		School	35	—	—	
		TOTAL	772	1	1.30	
22nd Jan.- 22nd Feb.	RUSHDEN (5th Survey)	Boot and Shoe	4,399	4	0.91	83
		Other firms	1,552	1	0.64	
		Schools	352	—	—	99.7
		General Public	1,890	3	1.59	
		TOTAL	8,193	8	0.98	
23rd-25th Mar.	ST. CRISPIN HOSPITAL (4th Survey)	Patients	1,047	—	—	
		Staff and Dependants	262	1	3.82	
		TOTAL	1,309	1	0.76	
12th-15th July	DAVENTRY	Firm	440	1	2.27	58
26th-30th Sept. 24th Oct.	OUNDE (4th Survey)	Schools	886	1	1.13	
		Staff and Dependants	170	—	—	
		General Public	701	—	—	
		TOTAL	1,757	1	0.57	
30th-31st Dec.	MOULTON (2nd Survey)	Firms	233	—	—	
		General Public	265	—	—	
		TOTAL	498	—	—	
17th July	TIFFIELD (St. John's School)	Staff	6	—	—	100
		Boys	65	—	—	
		TOTAL	71	—	—	
13th May- 26th June 26th Aug.- 17th Sept.	KETTERING (5th Survey)	Boot and Shoe	3,691	5	1.35	78
		Other firms	5,296	3	0.57	
		Schools	2,180	—	—	99
		General Public	3,729	4	1.07	
		TOTAL	14,896	12	0.81	
19th-23rd Sept. 24th-25th Sept.	WOODFORD and THRAPSTON	Boot and Shoe	28	—	—	93
		Other firms	329	—	—	
		School	144	—	—	100
		General Public	696	—	—	
		TOTAL	1,197	—	—	

Period of Survey.	Place Surveyed.	Groups surveyed.	Number X-rayed.	No. of newly discovered cases of significant tuberculosis.		Percentage Response.
				Active.	Rate per 1,000.	
3rd Oct.	COTTINGHAM	Firms	23	—	—	
		General Public	217	—	—	
4th-10th Oct.	WELDON	General Public	327	2	—	
8th Oct.	GRETTON	Firms	20	—	—	
		General Public	210	—	—	
9th Oct.	BRIGSTOCK	Firms	65	—	—	
		General Public	263	—	—	
10th Oct.	GEDDINGTON	General Public	339	—	—	
		TOTAL	1,464	2	1.37	

Contacts.

The following table shows the numbers of contacts examined and the numbers of contacts successfully vaccinated with B.C.G.

Year	Contacts examined	Contacts vaccinated with B.C.G.
1949	463	Nil
1950	774	12
1951	874	93
1952	1,002	118
1953	1,042	121
1954	1,074	182
1955	1,002	338
1956	1,045	413
1957	1,082	480

Of 297 contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis cases diagnosed in 1957, 273 or 90.2% were examined. Three contacts, two of whom had not been examined in previous years, were diagnosed as cases of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1957.

Mantoux Tests.

The results of the initial Mantoux Tests carried out on contacts up to 15 years of age of pulmonary tuberculosis cases diagnosed in 1957 are as follows :

Age Groups	Urban Districts		Rural Districts		All Districts	
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
0-4	7	24	1	5	8	29
5-9	6	24	5	5	11	29
10-15	17	26	1	8	18	34

B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen year old school children.

Consent for Mantoux testing and vaccination was returned for 2,605 children, which represents an acceptance rate of 90%. 528 children tested were Mantoux positive, a rate of 21.6%. The number vaccinated was 1,996 and the number of sessions devoted by medical officers was 154.

Re-housing of Cases of Tuberculosis, 1957.

The District Medical Officers of Health have kindly supplied the following information regarding the numbers of houses allocated to tuberculous families.

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Houses Allocated</i>
Daventry Borough	2
Higham Ferrers Borough	1
Kettering Borough	3
Corby Urban	4
Irthlingborough Urban	2
Raunds Urban	1
Wellingborough Urban	2
Brixworth Rural	1
Oundle and Thrapston Rural	2

Occupational Therapy.

An Occupational Therapist commenced duty on 2nd September, 1957, and is carrying out work with the mental health and tuberculous patients in their homes.

Referral of the mental health cases is through the Mental Health Section. The tuberculous patients are referred by Dr. Lord, Chest Physician, Rushden House Sanatorium.

Work carried out with tuberculous patients consists of (a) assisting in preparation for return to work, or (b) in the case of chronic patients, helping with light work at home. A certain amount of general handwork is done, and in some cases factory outwork is arranged.

It is hoped to arrange for the sale of work later.

Reference is made to the work with mental health patients in Section G of this report.

The number of tuberculous or other physically handicapped patients at 31st
December, 1957 24

The number of visits to these patients in the quarter from 1st October to 31st
December, 1957 90

SECTION G.

Mental Health Services.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

(i) Committee responsible for service.

The Committee responsible for the service is the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. The Sub-Committee consists of twelve members of the Council and five co-opted members—two nominated by the Northamptonshire Local Medical Committee, one by the Northampton Mental Hospital Management Committee and two appointed by the Health Committee. Meetings are held quarterly.

(ii) Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees.

The County Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Northampton and District and of the Kettering and District Hospital Management Committees ; the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health is a member of the St. Crispin Hospital Management Committee, the Psychological Medicine Sub-Committee of the Joint Medical Advisory Committee of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board, and the Bromham Hospital House Committee. Further liaison with the hospital services is obtained through the Physician Superintendent and the Consultant Psychiatrists of St. Crispin Hospital, who have always given their help and advice when consulted. Supervision of mental defectives on licence in the County is undertaken on behalf of the Hospital Management Committees by the Mental Welfare Officers, who also submit reports on the home circumstances of patients whom the Management Committee desire to send on holiday leave or licence.

(iii) Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(iv) Training of Staff.

The Supervisor of the Northampton Occupation Centre and the Assistant Supervisor of the Corby Occupation Centre attended a seven day refresher course organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

2. ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

Cases dealt with by Duly Authorised Officers :	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of cases certified and removed to hospital	6	11	17
No. of cases removed on Three Day Orders and subsequently			
(a) Admitted as Certified Patients	—	7	7
(b) Admitted as Temporary Patients	2	2	4
(c) Admitted as Voluntary Patients	23	47	70
(d) Discharged (three after extension by Physician Superintendent)	3	1	4
(e) Died	1	1	2
No. of cases removed on Justices' Orders (14 days) and subsequently			
(a) Admitted as Certified Patients	2	6	8
(b) Admitted as Temporary Patients	1	1	2
(c) Admitted as Voluntary Patients	21	41	62
(d) discharged (after extension by Physician Superintendent)	—	2	2
No. of cases admitted direct as Voluntary Patients	40	46	86
No. of cases admitted direct as Temporary Patients	—	2	2
No. of cases in which no action was necessary	25	40	65
 Total number of cases referred	 124	 207	 331

The numbers of admissions from the County to Mental Hospitals as Health Service patients were as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Certified Patients	8	22	30
Temporary Patients	3	5	8
Under Orders for observation	48	92	140
Voluntary Patients	161	229	390
	220	348	568

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Cases on the Register :

IN CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS :	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pewsey Hospital, Pewsey, Wilts	73	35	108
Bromham Hospital, near Bedford	37	31	68
Borocourt, near Reading	11	19	30
The Manor House, Aylesbury	9	11	20
Stoke Park Hospital, Stapleton, Bristol	9	5	14
Park Hospital, Wellingborough	6	6	12
St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering	4	6	10
Rampton Hospital, Retford, Notts	6	3	9
Brentry Hospital, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol	5	—	5
Leavesden Hospital, Abbots Langley	2	1	3
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield	—	5	5
Royal Earlswood Hospital, Redhill, Surrey	2	1	3
Lisieux Hall, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancs	2	—	2
Glenfrith Hospital, Leicester	—	2	2
Coleshill Hall Hospital, Warwickshire	2	—	2
The Manor Hospital, Derby	—	1	1
Rock Hall House, Combe Down, Bath	1	—	1
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	—	1	1
Brandesburton Hall, near Driffield, Yorks	1	—	1
Weston Hospital, near Leamington Spa	—	1	1
Monyhull Hall Hospital, Birmingham	—	1	1
St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton	—	1	1
Winslow Hospital, Bucks	1	—	1
St. Francis School, Buntingford	1	—	1
Fountain Hospital, London, S.W.17	1	—	1
	173	130	303
On Licence from hospitals	3	10	13
Cases under Guardianship	—	—	—
Total number of cases under Orders	176	140	316
IN APPROVED HOMES :			
Mount Tabor, Wingrave, Bucks	—	4	4
Purley Park, Reading	1	—	1
Sunfield Home, Clent, Worcs	1	—	1
Ravenswood, Crowthorne, Berks	1	—	1
Cases under Statutory Supervision	121	129	250
Cases under Voluntary Supervision	78	72	150
Ascertained, but not under supervision	8	9	17
Total number of cases on Register.....	386	354	740

Ascertainment Rate : 2.70 per 1,000.

Ascertainment.

Fifty-five new cases were ascertained. Of the fifteen reported by the Education Authority, nine were excluded from school as ineducable and six were in need of supervision after leaving school. Twelve cases were reported by hospital consultants, four by general practitioners, four by the Physician Superintendent of St. Crispin Hospital, three as transfers from other local

authorities, three by the National Assistance Board, and one each by the Police and Moral Welfare Association. The remaining twelve were ascertained directly by the Health Department. The names of fifty-eight cases were removed from the Register : twenty-six were no longer in need of supervision, eight died, six removed from the area, thirteen were discharged from their Orders by the Board of Control, four were dealt with under the Lunacy Act, and in one case the Education Authority cancelled its report and the child was returned to school.

Guardianship.

The Mental Welfare Officers paid regular visits to five defectives under guardianship in the county, three of whom are the responsibility of other authorities. Two patients in the care of guardians at Brighton were supervised by the Guardianship Society, Hove, who submit bi-monthly reports. Both the patients at Brighton and one resident in the County were discharged from their Orders by the Board of Control.

Licence.

Twenty-two patients (eight males and fourteen females) including ten new cases, were on licence from hospitals. Of the female patients, nine were in domestic service, two were licensed as patients to other hospitals, one was employed as a packer in an ordnance factory, and two were unemployed. Of the male patients, seven were employed as labourers, and one worked in a boot factory. Five male and three female patients on licence were discharged from their Orders under the Act, and the licence in respect of one patient was revoked. Those on licence in the County received regular visits from the Mental Welfare Officers.

Domiciliary Supervision.

The Health Visitors paid routine visits to defectives under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision in their homes. The Mental Welfare Officers carried out visits and interviews in respect of those defectives who required special advice or supervision.

Institutional Care.

Fifteen patients were admitted under Orders and nine were placed by the parents in certified institutions. All the Orders were obtained upon Petition with the exception of two made by the Courts. In addition one patient was admitted to a " Place of Safety " pending the presentation of a Petition, and fifteen placed under hospital care for temporary periods. All the vacancies were allocated by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. Eleven patients were transferred from one mental deficiency hospital to another and three to mental hospitals under the Lunacy Act.

Training Centres.

The recognition of the value of training centres for mentally handicapped children and their parents is probably illustrated most clearly by the fact that five years ago only about twenty children were attending one centre at Kettering whereas now there are four centres in the County with nearly ninety children in attendance.

Corby—Rockingham Road Health Clinic.

(Supervisor—Mrs. E. Sowerby. Assistant Supervisor—Mrs. W. Baxter. Ten male and eight female pupils in attendance.)

The premises have proved to be bright and attractive but difficulty has been experienced in heating the small external room ; it is hoped that this will be improved when the new boiler for the clinic has been installed. Although the work has proceeded well, disadvantages are experienced at this centre. Firstly there is the drawback that the staff and children have to move to the adjacent Church premises every Tuesday afternoon. Secondly there is the fact that the premises are not now centrally situated, and the conveyance of the children to and from the training centre provides a problem which increases with the expansion of the town.

It has been mentioned before that one of the functions of training centres is to provide training for children whose mental handicap is such that, although they can be taught, their

behaviour is so difficult that they upset the rest of the class and have to be excluded as a result. Generally these children are suffering from injury to the brain, and are known as spastics. As a result of the care and discipline they receive at the centre the parents are saved a great deal of anxiety and strain ; the difficult behaviour usually becomes less at the age of seven or eight when the children can be transferred back to school. One such boy has left the centre during the year. Arrangements have been made for another crippled girl to be transferred to the John Shipman Home where she can be educated ; it is hoped that, despite her handicap, she will eventually become self-supporting and capable of living a useful life in the community.

Kettering—St. Peter's Church Buildings, Tennyson Road.

(Supervisor—Miss F. L. Caswell. Assistant Supervisor—Miss H. Griffin. Thirteen male and ten female pupils in attendance.)

The work at the centre has continued satisfactorily. The committee approved the recommendation that a separate handicraft centre should be set up for male pupils over the age of fourteen. The Church authorities agreed to the conversion of part of their premises for this purpose so that there is the administrative advantage of both training centres being under the same roof. A male instructor has been appointed and the new class, which will take pupils at present attending the other centres, will start in September, 1958.

Recently out-work has been introduced to the centre by Miss Moore, the Occupational Therapist, and some of the older pupils were able to earn a little money. Payment was made at a set rate for the work completed, so there was no question that a form of inexpensive labour was being provided. The work undertaken consisted of the assembly of plastic articles such as combs, a shopping list device, and spectacle frames. The degree of mental handicap, however, means that generally out-work cannot be carried out fast enough for commercial purposes so that, for this reason, its scope appears to be limited.

One deaf boy who is also spastic and mentally retarded, attended the centre. Arrangements were made for Miss Caswell, the Supervisor, to accompany him to the Audiology Clinic at Leicester and he improved to such an extent that it became evident he would benefit from education. Accordingly he was transferred to the John Shipman Home where he is now attending until a place becomes available for him in a school for partially deaf pupils.

Wellingborough—Salem Hall, Salem Lane.

(Supervisor—Miss B. V. Miller. Assistant Supervisor—Mrs. R. J. Goss. Fourteen male and fourteen female pupils in attendance.)

The numbers at this centre have continued to increase and it will be a help to the staff when the older boys can attend the new male handicraft centre at Kettering. A small amount of out-work has been provided here as at Kettering. One drawback that has been experienced in this experiment is the amount of time that Miss Miller has to spend in supervising the work : this may, however, become less as the pupils become more accustomed to the work.

As at Kettering, arrangements were made for the supervisor to attend the Audiology Clinic at Leicester with one boy who, in addition to mental backwardness, is crippled and deaf—the results of poliomyelitis in infancy. The difficulty in assessing mental backwardness in a handicapped deaf child necessitates a great deal of patient investigation and training by the supervisors and medical staff concerned.

One girl left the centre at the beginning of the year to take up factory work which had been found for her by Miss Miller.

Northampton—St. Giles' Church Buildings.

(Supervisor—Mrs. M. B. Redley. Six male and three female pupils in attendance.)

The new training centre at Northampton has proved of the greatest help to those children living near the Borough who previously had to remain at home all day. In the comparatively short time it has been open one child has improved sufficiently to be transferred to an ordinary school. With the numbers of children in attendance slowly increasing, the Committee will need to consider the appointment of an assistant supervisor to Mrs. Redley. The decoration of the premises has brightened up the classrooms greatly and the only real drawback is the inaccessibility of the cloakrooms in the basement.

Mental Illness.

The duties of a local health authority in the field of mental illness are carried out by the Duly Authorised Officers. These officers provide a 24-hour service each day.

There has been a steady decline over the past few years in the number of certified patients and this is due to the extended use of three and four day observation Orders in circumstances which originally would have justified direct certification. As a result only 17 patients were admitted direct to the hospital as certified patients and in these instances it was only after consultation with the Consultant Psychiatrist. There is also a healthier attitude on the part of the general public who are now more prepared to accept mental disorder as another ailment which is liable to affect a person in a manner similar to physical illness.

After-care work with patients who have returned to the community following hospital treatment is also carried out by the Mental Health Workers. Patients are helped to regain their social contacts until confidence enables them to adapt themselves to their problems and to master them. By giving sympathetic hearing to their troubles until self assurance is established, patients are encouraged to face up to the trials and problems of everyday life. This work has been most rewarding.

Mental Illness (After-Care).

New cases referred for after-care and supervision from St. Crispin Hospital	52
Number who have settled satisfactorily in the community	33
Number re-admitted to hospital	18
Number still receiving visits at end of year.....	24

Domiciliary Occupational Therapy.

The Occupational Therapist visits fortnightly 26 mental defectives considered suitable for training but not attending the Occupation Centres owing to transport difficulties. Work carried out includes training in daily living activities where necessary and instruction in simple handwork. The latter is sometimes used to ascertain whether or not the defective is employable.

In two cases it has been possible to arrange for out-work to be brought from local factories so that a small sum may be earned and the defective rendered partially independent.

General.

The present year is notable for the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on the law relating to mental illness and mental deficiency and the recommendations embodied therein. The main object of these recommendations is to alter the existing arrangements for the treatment and care of patients suffering from mental deficiency and mental illness in such a way that they become comparable with the provisions made for persons suffering from physical illness and abnormality. For example it was considered unnecessary to continue with the cumbersome legal procedure of certifying mental defective patients before they were admitted to hospital unless it was essential and in fact this has already ceased. Further, it was recommended that wherever possible patients should be cared for in the community by the Local Health Authority rather than in large remote institutions by hospital authorities—indeed that it should be a duty under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act for local health authorities to ensure the provision of community care.

It would probably be wiser to postpone comment on the recommendations of the Royal Commission until the new legislation has been introduced. Not surprisingly, however, one of the main concerns of many persons relates to where the money is to be found to implement the new proposals. The Board of Control suggest an exchequer grant of between 50% to 75% to local health authorities on any approved capital (not maintenance) expenditure within a fixed period, or special assistance if block grants are in operation. Nevertheless it seems clear that there must be a substantial call on the rate fund if the recommendations are to be put into effect.

SECTION H.

Incidence of Blindness — Follow-up Enquiry.

The medical records of seventy-six persons registered as blind or partially sighted during the year have been examined. The results of follow-up enquiries made from the ophthalmic surgeons in relation to persons recommended for treatment are :

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No Treatment	5	5	—	30
*(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) or hospital supervision ...	20	5	—	11
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	4	—	6

* Included in these figures are six cases (3 cataract, 3 other) where it has not been possible in spite of several enquiries to obtain information regarding follow-up action.

Of the cases that were recommended for treatment of any kind, the follow-up enquiry showed that treatment had been received, or was being received in respect of fourteen cases, four patients were not yet ready for treatment, and the general condition of three patients would not allow treatment ; three patients were still waiting for treatment, and three had declined. In one case where treatment had been recommended the patient had not been seen since the original examination. Finally one patient had been unable to attend and one had died. Of the cataract patients, three had been operated on, and at the time of the follow-up, namely May, 1958, two patients were still awaiting the operation.

The extensions to the Eye Department of Northampton General Hospital were opened in October. The Department now has thirty-four beds and is one of the most modern in the country.

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH			Brack M.B.		Burton U.D.		Corp U.D.		Daven M.B.		Desbo U.D.		Higha M.B.		Irthlin U.D.		Ketter M.B.		Oundl U.D.		Rand U.D.		Rothwa U.D.		Rushde U.D.		Wellin U.D.		Aggregat of U.D.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	21	23	25	22	78	53	44	26	42	23	20	15	24	31	219	197	17	20	30	22	39	33	85	77	187	175	831	717		
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	5
2 Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
4 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	2	2	3	2	6	4	3	...	6	4	4	2	1	4	24	23	3	2	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Diabetes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	6	3	1	10	6	2	3	5	8	1	...	2	4	25	31	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Coronary disease, angina	2	5	1	2	9	4	4	5	6	1	3	4	3	3	49	22	2	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Hypertension with heart disease	...	1	2	1	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	7	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Other heart disease	3	4	7	7	5	3	13	4	4	3	4	4	5	8	29	41	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Other circulatory disease	1	...	2	1	4	5	4	1	3	2	...	1	3	1	13	12	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Influenza	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	11	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital malformations	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2	2	2	11	9	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	10	18	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Motor vehicle accidents	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 All other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Suicide	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age { Total ... { Legitimate ... { Illegitimate ...	1	2	2	1	15	11	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age { Total ... { Legitimate ... { Illegitimate ...	1	1	1	1	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live Births { Total ... { Legitimate ... { Illegitimate ...	31	17	35	37	438	389	47	36	36	29	27	17	23	37	287	254	21	15	36	46	39	42	122	111	242	220	1384	1250		
Still Births { Total ... { Legitimate ... { Illegitimate ...	...	1	...	1	12	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	36	272	243	21	...	35	42	38	39	120	106	232	209	1328	1198
Estimated mid-year Home Population	3,090	4,330	28,530	4,870	4,940	3,690	5,080	37,250	3,070	4,660	4,710	16,670	29,110	150,000																
Comparability Factors Births ...	0.99	1.01	0.84	0.99	1.05	1.04	1.08	1.07	1.45	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.05	1.02																
Comparability Factors Deaths ...	0.99	1.04	2.47	0.77	0.94	1.00	1.05	0.99	0.90	0.85	0.92	0.96	0.95	1.08																

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS—RURAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE I. (b)

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Brackley R.D.		Brixworth R.D.		Daventry R.D.		Kettering R.D.		Northampton R.D.		Oundle and Thrapston R.D.		Towcester R.D.		Wellingborough R.D.		Aggregate of R.Ds.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES		58	52	88	152	113	84	58	60	153	179	104	99	88	67	84	72	746	765
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
2	Tuberculosis, other .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3	Syphilitic disease.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
4	Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Whooping Cough.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Meningococcal infections .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	...	5	4	1	1	2	1	9	3	1	2	5	2	2	1	27	14
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	...	6	1	7	...	6	...	14	2	6	...	6	1	7	2	55	6
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	28
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	4	4	9	18	16	6	7	3	10	10	15	9	8	3	9	10	78	63
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1
16	Diabetes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	11	10	29	10	14	8	16	9	28	18	25	10	16	8	9	84	148
18	Coronary disease, angina	16	10	14	25	27	13	12	8	24	26	19	10	11	7	11	7	134	106
19	Hypertension with heart disease....	1	3	1	1	2	4	...	3	...	4	3	4	1	1	2	4	10	24
20	Other heart disease	7	9	13	37	19	17	5	12	25	33	13	17	23	16	20	14	125	155
21	Other circulatory disease	1	3	6	10	1	2	3	...	11	7	2	5	2	5	4	7	30	39
22	Influenza	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	3	3	15	9
23	Pneumonia	1	...	1	3	6	3	3	2	5	13	1	4	5	...	1	1	23	26
24	Bronchitis.....	2	1	3	...	5	...	5	...	4	1	2	2	6	5	3	1	30	10
25	Other diseases of respiratory system .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	9	5
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	6	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	11	...
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Congenital malformations .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	6	8
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	3	9	3	11	10	3	5	16	22	5	10	6	3	4	7	55	63
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
34	All other accidents	2	...	...	5	3	2	...	2	5	11	...	1	...	3	1	3	11	27
35	Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	1	7	5
36	Homicide and operations of war .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age		2	...	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	8	5	4	4	1	2	...	25	19
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Legitimate ...	1	...	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	8	4	4	4	1	2	...	21	18
	Illegitimate ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age		2	...	3	2	2	2	1	...	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	...	19	12
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Legitimate ...	1	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	...	16	11
	Illegitimate ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Live Births		113	93	132	130	140	129	89	81	238	250	187	144	102	119	94	73	1095	1019
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Legitimate ...	107	86	129	122	135	125	85	78	232	245	174	137	100	113	90	71	1052	977
	Illegitimate ...	6	7	3	8	5	4	4	3	6	5	13	7	2	6	4	2	43	42
Still Births		...	4	6	2	3	1	...	2	3	3	4	2	...	5	2	2	18	21
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Legitimate ...	...	4	6	2	3	1	...	2	3	3	3	2	...	5	2	2	17	21
	Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Estimated mid-year Home Population		10,780		18,860		16,450		12,020		24,400		18,280		14,420		13,590		128,800	
Comparability Factors		Births ...		Deaths ...		Births ...		Deaths ...		Births ...		Deaths ...		Births ...		Deaths ...		Births ...	
		1.04		1.04		1.08		1.11		1.04		1.08		1.08		1.08		1.06	
		0.94		0.68		0.93		1.02		0.75		0.99		0.91		0.89		0.89	

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS									AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS								
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	M. F.	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	...
2 Tuberculosis, other	M. F.	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3 Syphilitic disease.....	M. F.	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
4 Diphtheria	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough.....	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Meningococcal infections	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Measles	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	M. F.	4 1	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M. F.	29 18	...	...	...	...	1	4 3	16 4	8 11	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 3	13 9
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M. F.	42 8	...	...	...	...	1	29 6	9 1	3 1	55 6	...	...	...	...	1	29 2	20 2	5 2
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M. F.	84 76	...	1	...	...	4 5	21 29	29 28	29 13	78 63	...	...	1	...	4 2	26 25	24 19	23 17
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M. F.	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	2	...	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
16 Diabetes	M. F.	5 3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4 1	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	M. F.	86 113	...	...	...	...	3 1	14 26	27 30	42 56	84 148	...	...	...	2 2	10 14	27 41	45 91	
18 Coronary disease, angina	M. F.	141 95	...	...	...	...	1	45 15	45 30	50 50	134 106	...	...	...	7 1	48 9	44 52	35 44	
19 Hypertension with heart disease	M. F.	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	10 6	10 7	10 24	...	...	...	...	1 1	4 8	5 15	

TABLE II. (continued).
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS									
		All ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—		
20 Other heart disease	M. F.	113 143 1	2 3	15 10	21 31	75 98	125 155	3 1	13 11	29 24	80 119		
21 Other circulatory disease	M. F.	46 41	3 2	13 7	13 5	17 27	30 39	1 ...	5 3	11 6	13 30		
22 Influenza	M. F.	13 11	1 1	4 2	5 2	3 6	15 9	1	4 4	7 2	3 2		
23 Pneumonia	M. F.	37 25	9 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 2	12 6	12 13	23 26	5 4	1 ...	1 ...	... 2	2 2	1 4	13 14
24 Bronchitis.....	M. F.	46 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 2	19 3	17 6	30 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 2	10 1	9 1	9 8
25 Other diseases of respiratory system.....	M. F.	6 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	3 ...	1 2	7 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 2	... 1	4 ...	1 ...
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M. F.	12 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	2 ...	3 3	6 3	9 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 1	2 ...	1 1	4 3
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M. F.	2 4	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	1 1	... 1	5 2	2 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	1 1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	M. F.	10 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	7 1	... ...	1 3	6 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	1 2	... ...	1 2
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	M. F.	12 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	3 ...	8 ...	11 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	M. F.	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
31 Congenital Malformations	M. F.	7 10	6 6	1 1	... 2	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	6 8	5 6	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M. F.	58 70	21 16	1 1	... 1	... 2	1 2	11 9	6 17	18 22	55 63	13 7	... ...	... ...	... 5	11 16	9 13	17 20
33 Motor vehicle accidents.....	M. F.	13 ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	3 ...	... ...	5 ...	4 ...	... ...	8 4	... ...	... ...	1 1	2 ...	3 ...	1 1	... ...		
34 All other accidents	M. F.	18 11	... 1	1 ...	1 ...	3 ...	6 1	3 1	1 1	5 7	11 27	... 1	... 2	... 1	1 2	1 ...	2 4	6 17			
35 Suicide	M. F.	10 2	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... 1	2 1	3 ...	4 ...	7 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	3 3	1 2	... ...		
36 Homicide and operations of war	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	
ALL CAUSES	M.	831	36	4	3	6	26	204	237	315	746	25	1	3	6	35	179	210	287		
								125	193	335	765	19	4	3	5	20	110	200	404		

TABLE NO. II(a)

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR—1957

Cause of Death	Age in Weeks					Total
	—1	—2	—3	—4	5-52	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	7	5	1	1	8	22
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	1	2	3
Congenital Malformations	11	2	1	5	7	26
Premature Birth	31	1	—	—	—	32
Injury at birth	4	—	—	—	—	4
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	8	—	—	—	—	8
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic Disease	4	—	—	—	—	4
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	7	7
TOTALS	65	8	2	7	24	106

TABLE NO. II(b)

STILLBIRTHS, NEONATAL DEATHS, PERINATAL DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS, 1957

Year	Stillbirths		Neonatal Deaths (up to 28 days)		Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and Neonatal Deaths)		Infant Deaths (29 days to one year)	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000 live and still- births)	Number	Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Number	Rate (per 1,000 live and still- births)	Number	Rate (per 1,000 live births)
1950	83	20.35	78	19.52	161	39.48	40	10.01
1951	99	24.17	61	15.26	160	39.06	40	10.00
1952	84	20.54	78	19.47	162	39.60	22	5.49
1953	92	21.18	75	17.64	167	38.46	30	7.06
1954	98	22.29	70	16.28	168	38.02	31	7.21
1955	103	24.03	52	12.43	155	36.16	35	8.36
1956	85	18.25	66	14.43	151	32.43	24	5.25
1957	91	18.80	75	15.79	166	34.30	32	6.73

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1957.
(Final numbers after correction.)

TABLE III.

DISEASES	URBAN DISTRICTS.														RURAL DISTRICTS.									Totals for Administrative County
	Brackley (Borough)	Daventry (Borough)	Higham Ferrers (Boro')	Kettering (Borough)	Burton Latimer	Corby	Desborough	Irthlingborough	Oundle	Raunds	Rothwell	Rushden	Wellingborough	Totals for Combined Urban Districts	Brackley	Brixworth	Daventry	Kettering	Northampton	Oundle and Thrapston	Towcester	Wellingborough	Totals for Combined Rural Districts	
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	1	30	6	12	2	—	—	3	9	7	8	81	5	7	13	6	25	6	8	22	92	173
Whooping Cough...	14	28	—	24	—	9	—	10	—	8	1	3	2	99	17	3	10	7	21	22	36	13	129	228
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	12	18
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Non-Paralytic	2	128	99	577	35	496	94	93	135	42	120	36	499	2356	105	88	328	200	202	309	107	233	1572	3928
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	44
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	5	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	35	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
Dysentery (Bacillary)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	43	156	3	5	6	13	14	28	7	6	82	238
Meningococcal Infection	1	2	1	38	5	39	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	14	1	1	5	—	2	—	1	1	11	25
Erysipelas...	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	40	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	10	50
Food Poisoning	—	2	1	10	—	18	—	—	1	7	—	—	8	18	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	7	25
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Res-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	16	9	6	5	52	146
piratory System ...	—	2	1	24	2	32	2	2	1	3	—	13	12	94	4	1	5	6	16	9	6	5	52	146
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	13	2	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	11	24
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	21	163	104	730	51	635	99	96	152	70	133	83	579	2916	150	109	373	239	293	377	170	281	1992	4908

TABLE IV.

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1957.

Numbers of Cases of Infectious Diseases originally notified during 1957, and of the Final numbers according to Sex and Age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Practitioner or the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal Infection	
					Para.		Non-Para.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Originally notified																
Total (all ages) ...	94	79	100	128	7	12	3	—	2024	1906	—	—	23	19	2	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year ...	—	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	55	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age 1 year ...	2	1	6	10	—	2	—	—	153	159	—	—	1	2	—	—
Age 2 years ...	3	4	10	13	—	1	—	—	202	184	—	—	2	1	—	—
Age 3 years ...	10	3	10	19	—	—	1	—	231	224	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age 4 years ...	12	11	15	16	—	1	1	—	283	280	—	—	1	1	—	—
5-9 years ...	58	43	43	46	1	4	1	—	991	914	—	—	7	5	1	—
10-14 years ...	7	10	5	7	1	—	—	—	80	63	—	—	5	4	—	—
15-24 years ...	1	6	3	2	2	1	—	—	9	10	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 and over ...	1	1	1	4	2	3	—	—	16	13	—	—	2	7	—	—
Age unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) ...	94	79	100	128	6	12	3	—	2023	1905	—	—	23	21	1	—
	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
					Infec.		Post-Inf.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Originally notified																
Total (all ages)	142	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	8	20	31
Final numbers after correction																
Under 5 years ...	24	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
5-14 years ...	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	6
15-44 years ...	28	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	11
45-64 years ...	35	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	1	1
65 and over ...	36	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4
Age unknown ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) ...	142	96	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	8	20	30

Other notifiable diseases			
Original		Final	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Puerperal Pyrexia			
—	25	—	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			
2	—	2	—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES, 1900-1957.

Year	Estimated Populations.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.	All forms of Tuberculosis.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.
1900	220,678	205	.93	46	.20	251	1.13
1901	207,719	162	.78	47	.22	209	1.00
1902	209,984	199	.94	63	.30	262	1.24
1903	212,610	182	.85	66	.31	248	1.16
1904	213,874	204	.95	82	.38	286	1.33
1905	214,909	165	.77	85	.39	250	1.16
1906	216,319	186	.86	63	.29	249	1.15
1907	216,935	196	.90	61	.28	257	1.18
1908	217,765	207	.95	68	.31	275	1.26
1909	219,149	185	.84	77	.35	262	1.19
1910	220,897	190	.86	66	.29	256	1.15
1911	213,796	204	.95	77	.36	281	1.31
1912	215,091	197	.92	57	.26	254	1.18
1913	215,579	192	.89	58	.26	250	1.15
1914	216,569	178	.82	50	.23	228	1.05
1915	211,286	202	.95	59	.28	261	1.23
1916	202,552	242	1.19	60	.30	302	1.49
1917	190,215	229	1.20	55	.29	284	1.49
1918	192,564	230	1.19	59	.31	289	1.50
1919	207,508	183	.88	52	.25	235	1.13
1920	215,777	160	.74	44	.20	204	0.94
1921	212,270	172	.81	46	.21	218	1.02
1922	213,340	162	.76	27	.12	189	0.88
1923	214,331	159	.74	38	.17	197	0.91
1924	215,200	169	.78	27	.13	196	0.91
1925	215,300	174	.80	35	.17	209	0.97
1926	214,200	136	.63	28	.13	164	0.76
1927	215,000	162	.75	30	.14	192	0.89
1928	215,100	140	.65	32	.14	172	0.79
1929	216,500	159	.73	20	.09	179	0.82
1930	217,550	150	.69	31	.14	181	0.83
1931	218,300	130	.60	25	.11	155	0.71
1932	213,900	115	.53	24	.11	139	0.64
1933	214,300	116	.54	20	.09	136	0.63
1934	214,550	114	.53	34	.15	148	0.68
1935	216,200	119	.55	27	.12	146	0.67
1936	217,600	99	.45	18	.08	117	0.53
1937	220,400	94	.42	28	.13	122	0.55
1938	221,400	104	.47	24	.10	128	0.57
1939	228,300	96	.42	16	.07	112	0.49
1940	241,200	113	.47	28	.11	141	0.58
1941	259,820	106	.41	24	.09	130	0.50
1942	243,800	92	.38	28	.11	120	0.49
1943	235,000	101	.43	17	.07	118	0.50
1944	233,340	112	.48	33	.14	145	0.62
1945	228,640	111	.48	22	.10	133	0.58
1946	236,340	87	.37	20	.08	107	0.45
1947	240,210	69	.29	18	.07	87	0.36
1948	247,820	87	.35	18	.07	105	0.42
1949	250,500	101	.40	8	.03	109	0.43
1950	254,210	65	.26	10	.04	75	0.30
1951	256,700	57	.22	9	.04	66	0.26
1952	258,500	55	.21	9	.03	64	0.25
1953	262,900	42	.16	5	.02	47	0.18
1954	265,200	25	.09	7	.03	32	0.12
1955	270,000	19	.07	5	.02	24	0.09
1956	274,200	20	.07	6	.02	26	0.09
1957	278,800	15	.05	2	.01	17	0.06

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Estimated Population mid-year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS			
				Under 1 year.		All Ages.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1897	228,955	6761	29.50	906	134.00	3559	15.53
1898	234,902	6647	28.29	888	133.59	3374	14.30
1899	240,484	6632	27.59	870	131.10	3399	14.10
1900	§220,678	5621	25.47	617	109.76	3078	13.90
1901	207,719	5641	27.15	579	102.60	2758	13.27
1902	209,984	5453	25.96	535	98.11	2785	13.26
1903	212,610	5430	25.53	560	103.13	2838	13.34
1904	213,874	5265	24.61	614	116.61	2964	13.85
1905	215,909	5168	23.93	585	113.19	2812	13.02
1906	216,319	4997	23.10	514	102.86	2638	12.19
1907	216,935	4643	21.40	410	80.30	2656	12.24
1908	217,765	4755	21.83	454	95.47	2749	12.62
1909	219,149	4597	20.97	384	83.53	2790	12.73
1910	220,897	4430	20.05	356	80.36	2493	11.28
1911	213,796	4378	20.47	421	96.16	2692	12.59
1912	215,091	4281	19.90	342	79.88	2601	12.00
1913	215,579	4296	19.92	368	85.66	2525	11.71
1914	216,569	4146	19.14	305	73.56	2594	11.97
1915	211,286	4016	18.54	382	95.11	3012	14.25
1916	202,552	3822	17.34	254	66.00	2702	13.33
1917	190,215	3197	15.07	259	81.00	2665	14.01
1918	192,564	3096	14.34	210	67.00	2938	15.25
1919	+207,508	3140	14.52	254	80.00	2873	13.84
	*216,162						
1920	+215,777	4913	22.74	293	59.00	2393	11.09
	*215,968						
1921	212,769	4166	19.57	300	72.00	2514	11.84
1922	+213,340	3875	18.12	227	58.00	2507	11.75
	*213,840						
1923	+214,331	3686	17.15	225	61.00	2475	11.54
	*214,820						
1924	215,200	3494	16.23	185	52.00	2494	11.58
1925	215,300	3480	16.16	197	56.60	2525	11.72
1926	214,200	3393	15.84	177	52.16	2436	11.37
1927	215,000	3108	14.45	159	51.00	2539	11.80
1928	215,170	3175	14.75	154	48.00	2507	11.65
1929	216,500	3104	14.33	171	55.09	2649	12.23
1930	217,500	2991	13.74	126	42.12	2490	11.44
1931	218,300	2924	13.39	135	46.10	2472	11.32
1932	§213,900	2743	12.76	125	45.50	2463	11.45
1933	214,300	2665	12.43	112	42.02	2542	11.85
1934	214,550	2688	12.52	154	57.29	2706	12.61
1935	216,200	2881	13.32	146	50.67	2707	12.52
1936	217,600	3047	14.00	146	47.91	2660	12.22
1937	220,400	3104	14.08	136	43.81	2689	12.20
1938	221,400	3184	14.38	131	41.14	2552	11.52
1939	+228,300	3336	15.02	137	40.41	2758	12.08
	*222,100						
1940	241,200	3363	13.94	170	48.39	3153	13.07
1941	259,820	3511	13.51	182	48.08	3103	11.94
1942	243,800	4062	16.66	140	34.46	2687	11.02
1943	235,000	4210	17.91	170	40.38	2890	12.29
1944	233,340	4684	20.07	178	38.00	2952	12.65
1945	228,640	4340	18.98	170	39.17	2822	12.34
1946	236,340	4531	19.17	167	36.86	2835	12.00
1947	240,210	4905	20.42	172	35.07	2986	12.43
1948	247,820	4326	17.46	137	31.67	2727	11.00
1949	250,500	4056	16.19	137	33.78	3023	12.07
1950	254,210	3995	15.71	118	29.53	3054	12.01
1951	256,700	3997	15.57	101	25.26	3112	12.13
1952	258,500	4006	15.50	100	24.96	2853	11.04
1953	262,900	4250	16.16	105	24.70	3027	11.51
1954	265,200	4298	16.20	101	23.50	2929	11.04
1955	270,000	4183	15.49	87	20.79	3074	11.38
1956	274,200	4571	16.67	90	19.68	3083	11.24
1957	278,800	4748	17.03	107	22.53	3059	10.97

§ Extension of Borough of Northampton.

+ Population for calculation of Death Rate.

* Population for calculation of Birth Rate.

DETAILS OF WATER SUPPLIES AND METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE VII.

Parish	PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE							REMARKS						
	Population—1951 Census	Total No. of houses in parish	No. of houses served	Source	Reservoirs		Is an adequate system of supply and distribution provided?	Date of completion of scheme	Wells	Springs	Public or Private		No. of houses served	Sewers	House drains discharging to		Road drains, ditches, etc.	W.C.s.	Houses with Pail closets	Privy middens	Is an adequate system of sewerage and sewage disposal provided?	Date of completion of scheme
					Site, and Capacity (gallons)																	
BRACKLEY																						
Aston-le-Walls	147	53	46	2	Bulk Supply from Bucks Water Board	1. Thorpe Mandeville 2. Aston-le-Walls 3. Halse Water Tower	500,000 40,000 60,000	Yes	1953	5		Private	5	48	5	—	27	24	2	B		
Aynho	444	159	132	6	"	"		Yes	1953	21		—	21	153	6	—	120	27	12	B		Partially completed
Boddington	330	131	93	11	"	"		Yes	1953	27		—	27	129	2	—	37	84	10	C		Scheme in preparation
Chacombe	335	108	84	—	"	"		Yes	1953	24		—	24	102	6	—	73	27	8	A		1952
Chipping Warden	701	145	101	3	"	"		Yes	1953	41		—	41	137	8	—	80	55	10	A		1952
Croughton	475	150	137	2	"	"		Yes	1953	10	1	—	11	146	4	—	109	39	2	A		1952
Culworth	332	147	129	—	"	"		Yes	1953	16		—	18	140	7	—	100	40	7	A		1952
Edgcote	81	19	15	4	Private Supply	No Reservoir		Yes	Private Supply	—	4	Private	4	—	19	—	15	4	—	—		No sewers or sewage disposal works
Evenley	382	116	95	5	Bulk Supply from Bucks Water Board	As in 1, 2 & 3 above		Yes	1953	12		—	16	109	7	—	63	51	2	C		
Eydon	360	121	100	—	"	"		Yes	1953	19	2	—	21	116	5	—	59	60	2	A		
Farthinghoe	322	108	94	2	"	"		Yes	1953	12		—	12	103	5	—	57	46	5	A		1957
Greatworth	418	148	126	2	"	"		Yes	1953	18		—	20	144	4	—	56	80	12	A		1955
Helmdon	551	185	147	19	"	"		Yes	1953	13		—	19	174	11	—	79	94	12	A & C		1957
Hinton	96	33	28	2	"	"		Yes	1953	3		—	3	29	4	—	19	8	6	C		
Kings Sutton	1146	461	382	7	"	"		Yes	1953	50		—	72	452	9	—	401	50	10	A		1949
Marston	187	60	50	8	"	"		Yes	1953	2		—	2	58	2	—	49	9	2	B		
St. Lawrence	1407	509	452	3	"	"		Yes	1953	50		—	54	498	11	—	427	71	11	B		Scheme to modify sewage disposal works out to tender
Middleton Cheney																						
Moreton Pinkney	300	115	94	3	"	"		Yes	1953	18		—	18	108	7	—	56	52	7	A		1952
Newbottle	339	128	103	14	"	"		Yes	1953	10		—	11	121	7	—	86	33	9	A		
Radstone	88	24	14	6	"	"		Yes	1953	4		—	4	22	2	—	12	8	4	A		
Sulgrave	329	129	109	8	"	"		Yes	1953	10		—	12	122	7	—	96	27	6	A & C		1954
Syresham	677	207	160	10	"	"		Yes	1953	35		—	37	201	6	—	139	63	5	C		Scheme approved and tender accepted
Thenford	90	25	18	1	"	"		Yes	1953	6		—	6	24	1	—	19	6	—	B		
Thorpe Mandeville	144	46	26	—	"	"		Yes	1953	20		—	20	43	3	—	23	16	7	B		
Warkworth	53	13	3	—	"	"		Yes	1956	3	1	—	10	6	7	—	7	6	—	—		No sewers or sewage disposal works
Whitfield	133	48	38	1	"	"		Yes	1953	8		—	9	45	3	—	30	15	3	C		

A = Adequate
B = Adequate for the time being
C = Inadequate

TABLE VII.—continued

Parish	PIPED WATER SUPPLIES			NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE						REMARKS						
	Population—1951 Census	Total No. of houses	No. of houses served	Source	Reservoirs	Is an adequate system of supply and distribution provided?	Date of completion of scheme	Wells	Springs	Public or Private	No. of houses served	Sewers	Cesspools or septic tanks		Road drains, ditches, etc.	W.C.s.	Houses with Pail closets	Privy middens	Is an adequate system of sewerage and sewage disposal provided?	Date of completion of scheme
BRIXWORTH																				
Althorp	50	17	17	Mid Northants Water Board		Yes						3	14		17			Yes		
Arthingworth	198	65	60	"		Yes		5			5	63	2		63	2		No		
Boughton	1960	697	675	"		Yes		22			22	630	67		690	4	3	No		Scheme in progress
Brampton Chapel	231	89	83	"		Yes		6			6	78	11		89			No		Scheme in progress
Brampton Church	184	60	54	"		Yes		6			6	54	6		60			Yes		1957
Brington	503	180	176	"		Yes		4			4	163	17		168	12		No		
Brixworth	1508	547	516	"		Yes		31			31	516	31		539	8		No		Scheme in preparation
Clipston	430	163	152	"		Yes		11			11	122	41		160	3		No		Scheme in progress
Cold Ashby	249	76	70	"		Yes		6			6	69	7		67	9		Yes		1947
Cottesbrooke	206	65	61	"		Yes		4			4	61	4		60	5		No		Scheme in preparation
Creaton	326	115	109	"		Yes		6			6	110	5		108	7		No		Scheme in preparation
Draughton	84	28	25	"		Yes		3			3	28			28			Yes		1956
East Farndon	242	80	75	"		Yes		5			5	76	4		74	3	3	Yes		1939
East Haddon	410	143	134	"		Yes		9			9	128	9		137			Yes		1954
Guliborough	489	174	163	"		Yes		11			11	162	12		169	5		No		
Hannington	148	41	37	"		Yes		4			4	36	5		41			Yes		1955
Harlestone	483	162	153	"		Yes		9			9	155	7		155	7		Yes		1957
Haselbech	90	34	27	"		Yes		7			7			34	8	21	5	No		
Holcot	351	121	114	"		Yes		7			7	110	11		121			Yes		1955
Holdenby	140	43	37	"		Yes		6			6	40	3		43			No		
Hollowell	446	81	73	"		Yes		8			8	76	5		75	4	2	Yes		1939
Kelmarsh	128	45	41	"		Yes		4			4		29	16	37	6	2	No		
Lampart	247	84	76	"		Yes		8			8	25		59	41	39	4	No		Scheme about to go to tender
Maidwell	158	58	49	"		Yes		9			9	52	6		58			Yes		1956
Marston Trussell	223	61	57	Market Harborough U.D.C.		Yes		4			4	52	9		61			No		
Moulton	2398	1119	1103	Mid Northants Water Board		Yes		16			16	1087	32		1110	6	3	Yes		1957
Naseby	346	133	126	"		Yes		7			7	126	7		129	4		Yes		1954
Old	316	97	90	"		Yes		7			7	84	8		92			Yes		1955
Overstone	259	188	180	"		Yes		8			8	180	8		188			Yes		1953
Oxendon, Great	243	74	68	"		Yes		6			6	68	6		74			Yes		1957
Pitsford	729	182	179	"		Yes		3			3	164	18		177	3	2	Yes		1957
Ravensthorpe	326	118	109	"		Yes		9			9	107	11		118			No		Scheme about to go to tender
Scaldwell	290	92	86	"		Yes		6			6	85	7		92			Yes		1955
Sibbertoft	222	77	73	"		Yes		4			4	68	9		56	9	12	Yes		1957
Spratton	793	266	255	"		Yes		11			11	248	18		252	4		No		Scheme in progress
Sulby	604	23	6	"		Yes		17			17		23		11	12		Yes		1955
Thornby	174	55	50	"		Yes		5			5	12	7	36	26	29		No		
Walgrave	688	222	213	"		Yes		9			9	216	6		222			Yes		1954
Welford	707	254	244	"		Yes		10			10	242	12		254			Yes		1953

TABLE VII.—continued

Parish	PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE							REMARKS			
	Population— 1951 Census	Total No. of houses in parish	No. of houses served	Source	Reservoirs Site, and Capacity (gallons)	Is an adequate system of supply and distribution provided?	Date of completion of scheme	Wells	Springs	Public or Private	No. of houses served	House drains discharging to			Houses with		Is an adequate system of sewerage and sewage disposal provided?	Date of completion of scheme	(Scheme in preparation, awaiting approval, starting date, etc.)
												Sewers	Cesspools or septic tanks	Road drains, etc.						W.C.s.	Pail closets	Privy middens
DAVENTRY																			
Ashby St. Ledgers	169	51	35	11	Mid Northants Water Board	Yes		5	—	—	5	38	6	7	35	16	Yes		
Badby	478	165	100	50	"	Yes		12	1	—	15	134	4	27	134	27	Yes	1953	
Barby	536	141	114	3	"	Yes		20	—	—	24	118	9	14	108	32	Yes	1953	
Braunston	1161	364	322	16	"	Yes		25	—	—	26	338	5	21	324	39	Yes	1951	
Brockhall	34	9	5		"	Yes		4	—	—	4	—	7	2	7	2	No	—	
Byfield	796	295	254	2	"	Yes		34	—	—	39	288	6	1	282	11	Yes	1956	
Canons Ashby	42	14	6	4	"	Yes		4	—	—	4	—	4	10	4	10	No	—	
Catesby	86	28	22		"	Yes		6	—	—	6	—	5	23	5	18	No	—	
Charwelton	166	55	47		"	Yes		8	—	—	8	39	4	4	24	31	Temporary Works	—	
Clay Coton	51	19	16		"	Yes		2	1	—	3	—	6	13	8	11	No	—	
Crick	728	241	218	7	"	Yes		16	—	—	16	225	6	10	216	22	Yes	—	
Dodford	216	57	32	8	"	Yes		14	1	—	17	—	15	42	20	36	1	No	—
Elkington	62	17	—	—	"	—		17	—	—	17	—	1	16	1	16	No	—	
Everdon	420	141	134		"	Yes		7	—	—	7	—	28	113	42	96	No	—	
Farthingstone	174	61	20	30	"	Yes		11	—	—	11	—	18	43	15	44	No	—	
Fawsley	21	10	3		"	—		7	—	—	7	—	3	7	3	7	No	—	
Flore	896	336	294	15	"	Yes		25	—	—	27	324	4	6	318	18	Yes	—	
Helidon	160	58	51		"	Yes		7	—	—	7	—	18	40	22	32	No	—	
Kilsby	558	196	175		"	Yes		18	—	—	21	172	10	14	168	28	Yes	1953	
Lilbourne	241	78	70		"	Yes		8	—	—	8	—	7	71	54	24	No	—	
Long Buckby	2316	842	806	17	"	Yes		16	—	—	19	800	10	32	760	82	Yes	1940	
Newnham	137	121	121		"	Yes		16	—	—	16	114	16	7	124	13	Yes	1953	
Norton	265	101	32	51	"	Yes		16	—	—	18	—	12	89	12	89	No	—	
Preston Capes	167	60	48		"	Yes		12	—	—	12	—	18	42	18	40	No	—	
Stanford	43	13	10		"	Yes		3	—	—	3	—	9	1	9	1	No	—	
Staverton	361	112	102		"	Yes		8	—	—	10	102	4	6	102	10	Yes	—	
Stowe-XI-Churches	180	70	12	4	"	Yes		50	—	—	54	—	16	54	16	54	No	—	
Watford	281	94	62	12	"	Yes		20	—	—	20	70	6	18	51	38	Yes	—	
W Weedon	1734	466	440	9	"	Yes		16	—	—	17	450	4	12	450	16	No	—	
Welton	381	124	104	13	"	Yes		7	—	—	7	64	7	53	65	59	Temporary works	—	
West Haddon	704	259	209	35	"	Yes		15	—	—	15	239	9	11	228	30	Yes	1951/2	
Whilton	168	62	25	21	"	Yes		16	—	—	16	—	20	42	20	40	No	—	
Winwick	89	34	31	2	"	Yes		1	—	—	1	23	9	2	28	6	Yes	—	
Woodford Halse	1764	617	580	2	"	Yes		35	—	—	35	596	3	18	594	23	Yes	—	
Yelvertoft	462	143	94	33	"	Yes		16	—	—	16	79	14	50	95	48	Part of village Yes	1952	
																	Scheme for whole village awaiting approval		

TABLE VII.—continued

Parish	PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE						REMARKS						
	Population—1951 Census	Total No. of houses in parish	No. of houses served	Source	Reservoirs	Is an adequate system of supply and distribution provided?	Date of completion of scheme	Wells	Springs	Public or Private	No. of houses served	Sewers	House drains discharging to	Road drains, ditches, etc.		W.C.s.	Houses with Pail closets	Privy middens	Is an adequate system of sewerage and sewage disposal provided?	Date of completion of scheme	
KETTERING																					
Ashley	181	62	19	22	Mid-Northants Water Board	Pitsford Reservoir	Yes	*1957	5	2	Private	21	54	2	—	56	6	—	No	—	None
Brampton Ash	173	51	40	—	"	"	Yes	*1957	4	—	Private	11	6	45	—	45	6	—	No	—	None
Braybrooke	275	90	79	—	"	"	Yes	1952	7	—	Private	11	68	12	—	80	10	—	Yes	1955	None
Broughton	1523	540	496	26	"	"	Yes	1925	10	—	Private	18	532	8	—	540	—	—	Yes	1950	—
Cottingham	606	234	164	40	"	"	Yes	*1957	6	2	Public	30	54	120	—	174	60	—	No	—	—
Cranford	470	174	70	84	"	"	Yes	1930	14	—	Private	20	45	63	—	108	66	—	No	—	Scheme now being installed
Cransley	314	121	83	10	"	"	Yes	1948	16	—	Private	28	22	67	—	89	32	—	No	—	Scheme awaiting approval
Dingley	84	29	16	9	"	"	Yes	*1957	2	—	Private	4	6	20	—	20	9	—	No	—	Scheme now being installed
East Carlton	260	70	66	—	"	"	Yes	*1957	2	—	Private	4	58	12	—	70	—	—	No	—	None
Geddington	1158	462	420	28	"	"	Yes	1947	10	—	Private	14	444	18	—	462	—	—	Yes	1953	Scheme awaiting approval
Grafton	340	49	49	—	"	"	Yes	1937	—	—	Private	—	40	5	—	45	4	—	Yes	1956	—
Underwood	1036	305	289	14	"	"	Yes	1947	2	—	Private	2	297	6	—	303	2	—	Yes	1950	—
Gretton	149	48	38	6	"	"	Yes	1947	4	—	Private	4	16	20	—	24	24	—	No	—	—
Harrington	315	130	99	12	"	"	Yes	1947	4	1	Private	19	106	8	—	101	16	—	Yes	—	Scheme now being installed
Loddington	290	90	38	44	"	"	Yes	*1957	4	2	Private	8	64	14	—	68	22	—	No	—	Scheme now being installed
Middleton	290	90	38	44	"	"	Yes	1948	—	—	Private	—	6	28	—	16	18	—	No	—	Scheme now being installed
Newton	122	34	34	—	"	"	Yes	—	2	—	Private	4	22	58	—	46	40	—	No	—	None
Oakleys,	272	86	74	8	Private Estate Supply (Well)	"	Yes	—	—	—	Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	—	—
Gt. & Little	64	19	18	—	Mid-Northants Water Board	Pitsford Reservoir	Yes	1947	—	1	—	1	—	17	—	10	9	—	Yes	—	—
Orton	514	180	150	29	"	"	Yes	1910	1	—	—	1	170	10	—	180	—	—	Yes	—	—
Pytchley	193	57	57	—	"	"	Yes	1956	—	—	—	—	48	5	—	53	4	—	Yes	1956	—
Rockingham	393	144	102	30	"	"	Yes	1956	4	—	—	12	116	16	—	77	67	—	Yes	1956	—
Rushton	305	124	76	28	"	"	Yes	1920	4	2	—	20	84	33	—	66	58	—	No	—	—
Stanion	257	98	72	16	"	"	Yes	*1957	3	2	—	10	80	18	—	94	4	—	No	—	Scheme awaiting approval
Stoke Albany	75	26	16	8	"	"	Yes	*1957	—	1	—	2	10	12	—	13	14	—	No	—	Scheme being prepared
Sutton Bassett	112	48	40	8	"	"	Yes	1910	—	—	—	—	48	6	—	48	—	—	No	—	None
Thorpe Malsor	169	54	54	—	"	"	Yes	1956	—	—	—	—	51	10	—	54	—	—	No	—	None
Warkton	207	61	61	—	"	"	Yes	1956	—	—	—	—	440	1	—	61	—	—	No	—	None
Weekley	1648	451	436	15	"	"	Yes	1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	—	None
Weldon	116	47	24	8	"	"	Yes	*1957	3	1	—	15	21	12	—	441	10	—	Yes	1952	—
Weston-by-Welland	497	168	62	94	"	"	Yes	*1957	3	1	—	12	138	10	—	33	14	—	No	—	None
Wilbarston	—	—	—	—	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	20	—	No	—	Scheme being prepared

* The Mid-Northants Water Board completed the North-west Regional Scheme in the Kettering Rural District in 1957 and in all the villages concerned connections to the mains are proceeding. As a temporary measure a certain number of public handpipes have been provided in the villages affected.

TABLE VII.—continued

Parish	PIPED WATER SUPPLIES			NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE						REMARKS								
	Population— 1951 Census	Total No. of houses in parish	No. of houses served	Source	Reservoirs	Is an adequate system of supply and distribution provided?	Date of completion of scheme	Wells	Springs	Public or Private	No. of houses served	Sewers	House drains discharging to		Road drains, ditches, etc.	W.C.s.	Pail closets	Houses with	Privy middens	Is an adequate system of sewerage and sewage disposal provided?	Date of completion of scheme	
NORTHAMPTON																						
Ashton	350	124		Mid-Northants Water Board		Yes						116	—	8	116	8	—	Yes	1952			
Billing, Great	647	285		"		Yes						214	10	61	220	65	—	Yes	1949			
Billing, Lt.		219		"	Green Road	250,000						217	—	2	217	2	—	Yes	1952			
Brafield		355		"			Yes					343	4	8	348	6	1	Yes	1952			
Bugbrooke	1025	70		"		Yes						70	—	—	70	—	—	No				
Castle Ashby	212	241		"		Yes						223	18	—	231	10	—	Yes	1952			
Cogenhoe	572	97		"		Yes						93	4	—	97	—	—	No				
Whiston	208			"		Yes						6	12	25	18	25	—	Yes	1955			
Collingtree	111		43	"		Yes						134	9	4	143	4	—	Yes	Old			
Courteenhall	449	147		"	Windmill Road	6,000						1348	9	7	1357	7	—	Yes	1907			
Denton	2730	1364		"		Yes						52	50	223	72	249	4	(part only)	1951			
Duston	821	325		"		Yes																
Hackleton	979	434										428	2	4	430	4	—	Yes	1908			
Horton													298	10	69	312	65	—	Yes	1954		
Piddington																						
Preston Deanery																						
Hardingstone	508	205																				
Harpole	1015	377																				
Hartwell	979	434																				
Heyford Nether	628	252																				
Heyford Upper	100	26																				
Houghton, Gt.	242	107																				
Houghton, Lt.	442	155																				
Kislingbury	731	285																				
Milton	566	219																				
Quinton	186	54																				
Road	997	466																				
Rothersthorpe	276	85																				
Upton	1588	27																				
Weston Favell	1810	1527																				
Wootton	1115	413																				
Yardley Hastings	812	288																				

Mid-Northants Water Board are now responsible for supply and distribution to all parishes and these details are not now available

Scheme in preparation

Scheme approved

Scheme at Ministry

Contract in hand

Scheme at Ministry

TABLE VII.—continued

OUNCLE AND THRAPSTON																				Scheme in preparation	
Aldwinckle	305	113	78	32	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1950	1	—	Private	3	—	38	65	38	75	—	No	
Apethorpe	170	58	48	—	Spring	Apethorpe, Private	Private	Pre-war	Pre-war	1	1	Private	10	44	4	—	46	12	—	No	
Ashton	185	52	43	—	—	Ashton, Private	60,000	No	Pre-war	6	—	Private	9	36	9	—	45	7	—	No	
Barnwell	436	147	109	30	Wells	Hemington	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	5	—	Private	8	—	68	—	79	68	—	No	
Benefield	467	132	50	67	Bulk Purchase Mid-Northants Water Board	—	—	Yes	—	6	1	Private	15	—	41	45	41	91	—	No	
Blatherwycke	81	31	7	13	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1956	3	1	Private	9	—	5	3	3	28	—	No	
Brigstock	1098	390	262	108	Well	Brigstock	25,000	Yes	Pre-war	6	—	Private	20	346	38	6	384	6	—	Yes	
Bulwick	213	62	Information not available	38	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1956	Information not available	4	—	Private	—	—	42	14	48	—	—	
Chelveston-cum- Caldecot	333	104	62	38	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1951	4	—	Private	4	95	18	—	78	26	—	No	
Clopton	102	38	24	14	Wells	Hemington	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	7	31	—	No	
Collyweston	524	185	Information not available	—	Wells	Collyweston	60,000	Yes	1955	Information not available	—	—	Information not available	—	—	53	42	53	132	No	
Cotterstock	100	38	28	10	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1955	—	—	—	—	—	8	26	8	30	—	No	
Deene	129	41	Information not available	—	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1955	Information not available	—	—	Information not available	—	—	8	37	8	33	No	
Deenethorpe	65	30	Information not available	—	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1955	Information not available	—	—	Information not available	—	8	20	8	24	—	No	
Denford	283	99	36	58	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	5	—	Private	5	52	8	24	46	53	—	No	
Duddington	212	81	Information not available	—	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1955	Information not available	—	—	Information not available	—	12	30	12	69	—	No	
Easton-on-the- Hill	811	267	Information not available	—	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1955	Information not available	—	—	Information not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fineshade	46	23	Information not available	—	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1956	Information not available	—	—	Information not available	—	9	—	9	14	—	No	
Fotheringhay	199	59	30	6	Wells	—	—	Yes	1955	12	—	Private	23	—	23	4	23	36	—	No	
Glapthorn	252	87	45	27	Wells	—	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	10	1	Private	15	—	14	42	14	73	—	No	
Great Addington	289	86	39	36	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	6	—	Private	11	78	5	3	35	51	—	No	
Hargrave	187	68	28	39	Wells	Raunds U.D.C.	100,000	Yes	Pre-war	1	—	Private	1	—	26	—	29	39	—	No	
Harringworth	162	63	Information not available	—	Wells	Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1956	Information not available	—	—	Information not available	—	16	32	16	47	—	No	

Pre-war Scheme in preparation

TABLE VII.—continued

Parish	PIPED WATER SUPPLIES			NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES					DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE							REMARKS				
	Population—1951 Census	Total No. of houses in parish	No. of houses served	Source	Reservoirs	Is an adequate system of supply and distribution provided?	Date of completion of scheme	Wells	Springs	Public or Private	No. of houses served	Sewers	House drains discharging to	Road drains, ditches, etc.	W.C.s.		Houses with Pail closets	Privy middens	Is an adequate system of sewerage and sewage disposal provided?	Date of completion of scheme
OUNDE AND THRAPSTON—continued																				
Hemington	78	27	12	15	Wells	Hemington	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	—	—	—	—	6	15	6	21	—	No	
Islip	652	219	165	51	Springs	Islip, Private	25,000	Yes	Pre-war	3	—	3	206	4	14	205	14	—	Yes	Pre-war
King's Cliffe	941	306	187	100	Spring	Apethorpe, Private		No	Pre-war	6	4	Private	19	292	14	—	241	65	Yes	
Laxton	123	32	Information not available			Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1956	Information not available			—	—	7	—	7	25	—	
Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe	140	42	29	12	Wells	Woodford & Hemington		Yes	1951	1	—	Private	1	—	26	23	13	29	—	No
Little Addington	338	89	53	32	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1950	3	—	Private	4	81	7	54	34	1	No	Scheme in preparation
Lowick	365	112	34	51	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1951	12	—	Private	27	—	8	106	29	83	No	
Luddington	51	22	11	11	Wells	Hemington	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	9	13	No	
Lutton	271	47	30	14	Wells	Hemington	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	2	—	Private	3	—	13	22	13	34	No	
Nassington	464	160	98	56	Wells			Yes		6	—	Private	6	—	52	95	52	108	No	Awaiting approval
Pilton	59	25	13	19	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1950	3	—	Private	3	—	7	11	7	18	No	
Polebrook	341	95	66	24	Wells	Hemington	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	2	—	Private	5	—	35	34	35	60	No	
Ringstead	945	296	244	52	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	—	—	—	283	3	9	292	4	—	Yes	Pre-war
Southwick	163	66	46	10	Wells	Southwick	100,000	Yes	Pre-war	6	—	Private	10	—	27	5	27	39	No	
Stoke Doyle	102	37	31	5	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1951	1	—	Private	1	—	12	22	12	25	No	
Sudborough	189	67	49	9	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1951	5	—	Private	9	—	21	28	21	28	No	
Tansor	150	55	31	15	Wells	Southwick	100,000	Yes	Pre-war	5	—	Private	9	—	18	28	18	37	No	
Thorpe Achurch	141	55	28	23	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1951	2	—	Private	4	—	29	26	29	26	No	
Thrapston	1798	667	472	184	Wells	Thrapston & Woodford		Yes	Pre-war	8	—	Private	11	659	6	2	660	7	No	Pre-war
Thurning	88	34	19	11	Wells	Hemington	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	3	—	Private	4	—	9	25	9	25	No	Scheme in preparation
Titchmarsh	538	191	103	84	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	3	—	Private	4	—	63	114	63	128	No	
Twywell	339	122	33	76	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	7	—	Private	13	111	5	6	73	49	No	
Wadenhoe	123	44	29	9	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	1951	3	—	Private	6	—	11	27	11	33	No	
Wakerley	104	29	Information not available			Collyweston	100,000	Yes	1956	Information not available			—	—	6	14	6	23	No	
Warmington	612	178	138	40	Wells	Southwick	100,000	Yes	Pre-war	—	—	—	—	—	31	136	58	120	No	Scheme starting, April 1958
Woodford	1435	430	329	96	Wells	Woodford	60,000	Yes	Pre-war	2	—	Private	5	424	8	4	425	5	Yes	Pre-war
Woodnewton	257	82	50	15	Wells	Southwick	100,000	Yes	Pre-war	5	—	Private	17	—	21	53	21	61	No	Scheme in preparation
Yarwell	438	123	64	12	Wells	Southwick	100,000	Yes	Pre-war	Information not available			71	18	71	18	71	52	No	

TABLE VII.—continued

Parish	PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE							REMARKS				
	Population— 1951 Census	Total No. of houses in parish	No. of houses served	Source	Reservoirs	Is an adequate system of supply and distribution provided?	Date of completion of scheme	Wells	Springs	Public or Private	No. of houses served	Sewers	House drains discharging to	Road drains, etc.	W.C.s.		Houses with pail closets	Privy indults	Is an adequate system of sewerage and sewage disposal provided?	Date of completion of scheme
TOWCESTER																				
Abthorpe	247	95	85	2 Bucks Water Board	1. Maidford 1,500,000 2. Field Burcote 500,000 3. Tiffield	Yes	1958	4	2	Private	8	—	17	78	16	73	6	No	—	None
Adstone	99	36	25	"	"	Yes	1958	8	—	Private	11	—	5	31	5	28	3	No	—	None
Blakesley	349	132	82	"	"	Yes	1958	8	—	Private	12	—	48	84	48	84	—	No	—	None
Blisworth	761	320	317	"	"	Yes	1958	2	—	Private	3	233	28	59	191	131	—	No	—	None
Bradden	92	33	27	"	"	Yes	1958	6	—	Private	6	—	14	19	14	19	—	No	—	Awaiting approval
Cold Higham	219	78	61	"	"	Yes	1958	11	2	Private	17	—	20	58	20	56	2	No	—	None
Cosgrove	410	157	154	"	"	Yes	1958	1	—	Private	2	138	17	2	150	7	—	Yes	1957	—
Deanshanger	1076	350	350	"	"	Yes	1958	—	—	—	338	9	3	343	7	—	—	Yes	1957	—
Easton Neston	114	34	29	Well	Private Supply	Yes	—	5	—	Private	5	26	5	3	31	3	—	Yes	1957	—
Gayton	388	141	129	Bucks Water Board	As for Abthorpe	Yes	1958	3	—	Private	6	45	45	51	90	51	—	No	—	Deferred indefinitely
Grafton Regis	186	67	61	"	"	Yes	1958	6	—	Private	6	—	32	29	32	29	—	No	—	None
Greens Norton	743	279	273	"	"	Yes	1958	1	1	Private	6	247	24	8	247	8	—	Yes	1914	—
Lichborough	247	89	77	"	"	Yes	1958	2	—	Private	2	—	26	63	26	63	—	No	—	None
Maidford	170	61	52	"	"	Yes	1958	3	—	Private	3	—	24	37	24	34	3	No	—	None
Old Stratford	633	242	236	"	"	Yes	1958	2	—	Private	3	235	2	5	237	5	—	Yes	1957	—
Pattishall	720	274	224	Well, Private Supply	Cornhill, Pattishall	Yes	1958	29	—	Public & Private	41	47	67	160	114	153	7	Part sewered— remainder unsatisfactory	—	None
Paulerspury	849	302	252	Bucks Water Board	As for Abthorpe	Yes	1958	10	1	Private	12	60	38	204	98	204	—	No	—	In preparation
Potterspury	855	281	254	"	"	Yes	1958	5	1	Private	6	254	24	3	254	27	—	Yes	1957	—
Shutlanger	273	81	74	"	"	Yes	1958	4	1	Private	7	26	8	47	19	59	3	No	—	None
Silverstone	1052	343	337	"	"	Yes	1958	4	1	Private	5	322	11	10	329	14	—	Yes	1951	—
Slapton	83	35	25	"	"	Yes	1958	1	2	Public & Private	10	—	16	19	16	19	—	No	—	None
Stoke Bruerne	229	108	97	"	"	Yes	1958	4	—	Private	8	—	40	88	39	86	2	No	—	Deferred indefinitely
Tiffield	263	56	54	"	"	Yes	1958	2	—	Private	2	—	21	33	21	30	3	No	—	None
Towcester	2441	898	893	"	"	Yes	1958	1	—	Private	3	836	41	21	871	28	—	No	—	Disposal scheme approved
Wappenham	280	113	99	"	"	Yes	1958	12	—	Private	19	—	53	60	53	58	2	No	—	None
Weston & Weedon	322	119	116	"	"	Yes	1958	2	—	Private	3	18	40	61	58	61	—	No	—	None
Whittlebury	342	129	120	"	"	Yes	1958	5	—	Private	9	—	18	101	69	60	—	No	—	None
Wicken	304	105	98	"	"	Yes	1958	4	—	Private	7	83	13	6	37	68	—	Yes	1957	—
Woodend	189	70	65	"	"	Yes	1958	3	—	Private	5	—	36	34	36	34	—	No	—	None
Yardley Gobion	588	205	197	"	"	Yes	1958	2	—	Private	8	194	11	—	202	3	—	Yes	1957	—

TABLE VII.—continued

			PIPED WATER SUPPLIES			NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES				DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE					REMARKS									
Parish	Population— 1951 Census	Total No. of houses in parish	No. of houses served	Source	Reservoirs	Is an adequate system of supply and distribution provided?	Date of completion of scheme	Wells		Springs		Public or Private		No. of houses served	House drains discharging to		Road drains, ditches, etc.	W.C.s.	Houses with Pail closets	Privy maddens	Is an adequate system of sewerage and sewage disposal provided?	Date of completion of scheme	(Scheme in preparation, awaiting approval, starting date, etc.)	
WELLINGBOROUGH																								
Bozeat	1088	424	409	—	Higham Ferrers & Rushden Water Board	Wollaston	Yes	9	—	—	—	—	—	15	409	15	—	404	20	—	Yes	1952		
Great Doddington	671	252	250	—	„	Great Doddington Tower	Yes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	170	82	—	249	3	—	No		Scheme in preparation	
Earls Barton	2615	1025	1013	—	„	Tank	Yes	6	—	—	—	—	—	12	965	60	—	1017	8	—	No		Scheme awaiting approval	
Easton Maudit	124	38	6	32	„	Tank	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	26	12	26	—	No			
Ecton	452	158	150	—	„	Tower	Yes	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	151	7	—	152	6	—	No		Scheme in preparation	
Grendon	366	126	124	—	„	Tower	Yes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	120	6	—	123	3	—	Yes	1946		
Hardwick	88	28	4	24	Mid-Northants Water Board	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4	—	5	23	—	No		Scheme in preparation	
Great Harrowden	97	36	36	—	Higham Ferrers & Rushden Water Board	Wollaston	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	5	—	29	7	—	Yes	1955		
Little Harrowden	662	252	217	35		—	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249	3	—	252	—	—	Yes	1955	
Irchester	2601	1020	1020	—		—	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	927	93	—	1018	2	—	No		Scheme in preparation
Isham	474	181	181	—	Mid-Northants Water Board	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	17	—	181	—	—	Yes	1952		
Mears Ashby	333	124	124	—	Higham Ferrers & Rushden Water Board	Tower	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	5	—	124	—	—	Yes	1903		
Newton Bromswold	121	26	26	—	Mid-Northants Water Board	Tower	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	20	—	10	16	—	No			
Orlingbury	285	90	88	—		—	—	Yes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	83	7	—	86	4	—	Yes	1955	
Strixton	50	15	15	—	Higham Ferrers & Rushden Water Board	Wollaston	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	2	13	—	No			
Sywell	383	154	151	—	Mid-Northants Water Board	—	Yes	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	120	34	—	154	—	—	Yes	1958		
Wilby	523	198	158	40	Higham Ferrers & Rushden Water Board	Great Doddington	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	58	—	198	—	—	Yes	1952		
Wollaston	2069	780	774	—	„	Tower	Yes	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	770	10	—	778	2	—	Yes	1926	Scheme of enlargement in preparation	